FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA DOCUMENT'S FURTHER REVISION POSSIBLE

PA172125 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1915 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid, 17 Oct (EFE) -- In Madrid today, the Contadora Group agreed to submit the Contadora Document for Peace in Central America to further revision as long as the new version does not upset the balance already achieved. In a joint communique, the Contadora Group foreign ministers said that the latest text on the mechanisms for verification and control of the commitments accepted and their enforcement could be improved and made more accurate.

At the same time that the joint communique was being presented in Madrid, it was announced in Honduras that on 19 October the foreign ministers of Central America, with the exception of Nicaragua, will meet in Tegucigalpa to analyze the new situation regarding the Contadora document.

The foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico and the former Panamanian foreign minister drafted the joint document at the end of their working session last night. The final communique expresses the aspirations of some Central American countries that are not satisfied with the wording of the latest document.

Oyden Ortega did not attend the presentation of the text, which was presided over by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, stating that he no longer is his country's foreign minister.

Following the presentation of the Madrid document, Fernando Moran offered Spain's help in the verification and control of the fulfillment of the document. He reiterated Spain's decision to sign the document's additional protocol.

The communique recalls that the revised version of the peace document is the outcome of a long, difficult, and complex process of consulation and negotiation. The communique indicates: "The essence of negotiation is that each party must yield to some extent for the sake of a higher cause. The foreign ministers pointed out that the Contadora document will bring together the stances and interests of the five countries directly involved." The communique also warned that all this must be achieved "without any attempt to reopen a substantial discussion or to modify the bases and principles of the Contadora document." The note added that the foreign ministers have initiated a joint effort aimed at consolidating any views that are in keeping with the Contadora spirit.

Colombian and Venezuelan Foreign Ministers Augusto Ramirez Ocampo and Isidro Morales, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, and former Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega all arrived in Madrid for the awarding of the 1984 Prince of Asturias Prize to the Contadora Group. The foreign ministers took advantage of their stay in Spain to meet and examine the reaction of the five Central American countries to the revised Contadora document. The ministers analyzed recent regional and international developments and agreed that international support for the continuation of the Group's peace efforts and for the signing of the revised document has been significantly strengthened. The ministers also reasserted their government's willingness to continue contributing to the resolution of the serious crisis Central America is experiencing through the spirit of brotherhood and solidarity that has motivated them.

Ministers Comment Further

PA172226 Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Madrid, 10 Oct (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, gathered here in Madrid, could not draft the final document for peace for Central America in view of "the volume" of the observations made on the document, particularly by Honduras and El Salvador, and the "short time" they had to study them.

In statements to the press at the end of the meeting held at the Viana Palace (seat of the Spanish Foreign Ministry), the foreign ministers said that the definitive drafting of the document must be done "as soon as possible." The observations submitted by the Central American countries should prove "very useful" in improving the document. The ministers indicated, however, that only those observations affecting "procedure and not the substance of the document" will be introduced. They noted that these reservations refer to matters of control and verification for the dismantling of foreign bases in the region and the withdrawal of foreign military advisers from the Centeral American countries, two of the fundamental points in the document.

The Contadora Group's peace document, which was made public last 7 September, also calls for a considerable reduction of arms in the region and an end to support for movements fighting to overthrow other governments. Nicaragua was the only country to accept the document without reservations.

The Colombian foreign minister admitted that "we are all in a hurry" for peace, that it may seem that "valuable time is being wasted in the study of procedures to enforce the document," but that such a complex objective deserves "calm work."

As is known, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto, yesterday said in Madrid that he feared that if "the document is not signed before the end of the year, it will never be signed." In this regard, the foreign ministers affirmed that Nicaraguan Commander Daniel Ortega had sent them a letter expressing his concern over an excessive delay in the culmination of the peace process and suggesting that a meeting of the heads of state of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries involved be convoked. "We hope that such a meeting of heads of state will take place," Foreign Minister Ramirez said, "but it must take place when the countries sign the Contadora document."

On the U.S. position on Contadora, the Mexican foreign secretary limited himself to saying that "the U.S. Government supports Contadora, including the decision to withdraw the foreign troops from the region." Bernardo Sepulveda implicitly denied that the foreign ministers had met with Nicaraguan MInister D'Escoto, who is currently in Madrid.

On the mechanisms for control and verification, the Venezuelan foreign minister noted that these will be established in a "flexible manner." Any nation in the world may participate in these mechanisms as the "document's additional protocol will be open for all nations to sign due to its ecumenical character on behalf of peace," Morales added.

At a news conference, the foreign ministers added that they had been invited to the upcoming 4 November elections in Nicaragua as observers and that they had decided "to observe the process, but only from a technical electoral viewpoint."

In Oviedo yesterday, the four Contadora Group foreign ministers received the Prince of Asturias Prize for Ibero-American cooperation for their work on behalf of peace. "This afforded us an opportunity to meet for this working session in Madrid," they said.

The ministers were also received by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and will meet with him again tonight at a dinner in their honor hosted by the prime minister at the Moncloa Palace.

Issue Communique

PA172323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2206 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid, 17 Oct (EFE) -- The Contadora Group foreign ministers, who met here in Madrid today, have issued the following joint communique after 7 hours of talks.

"The foreign ministers of Colombia, Agusto Ramirez Ocampo; Mexico, Bernardo Sepulvada Amor; and Venezuela, Isidro Morales Paul; as well as former Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, met today in the city of Madrid where they arrived to accept the 1984 Prince of Asturias Award. This was presented to the Contadora Group in recognition of the efforts exerted to prevent, via diplomatic efforts and political negotiations, the worsening and generalization of the Central American conflicts. The ministers took advantage of this valuable opportunity to review the reactions of the five Central American countries to the revised Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, which was delivered to the governments of the region on 7 September.

"The foreign ministers analyzed the recent events that have taken place, both at the regional and the international levels, as a result of the diplomatic efforts they have exerted as an unavoidable responsibility. They noted that the widespread international support for the Contadora Group's efforts has increased significantly and become strengthened, thereby encouraging the signing of the revised version of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. They analyzed the results of the meeting held last month in San Jose, Costa Rica, between the foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain, and Portugal, and the foreign ministers of the Central American countries and the Contadora Group. In addition, they discussed the debates that have taken place during the 39th UN General Assembly, where representatives of countries from all continents specifically asserted their most fervent hopes for a negotiated solution that will end the regional crisis, as well as their support for the Contadora Group's efforts toward this goal. This support was also asserted by the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77.

"The foreign ministers stressed the importance of the presentation of the revised version of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America to the president of the UN Security Council and to the secretary general of the United Nations, the most important international forum responsible for maintaining peace and security throughout the world. They also expressed their approval of the extensive and extremely positive report presented by Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council discussing the recent developments in the region as well as the advances and the need for a culmination of the diplomatic negotiations.

"The foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction over the Central American governments' expressions of their willingness to sign the Contadora document as soon as possible. The five governments stated their positions within the 15 October deadline. The deadline had been agreed upon at the foreign ministers' last joint meeting. The observations made will, undoubtedly, be of great help in concluding the current stage of the process, giving the final touches to the legal instrument proposed. This has been done in accordance with the purpose defined at the joint meeting held on 7 September in Panama City.

"Based on these facts, the foreign ministers agreed to add the recommendations made by the Central American countries that will give greater accuracy to the wording without changing the balance achieved by the document.

"The foreign ministers recalled that the revised Contadora document is, strictly speaking, the result of a long, difficult, and complex process of consultation and negotiation. They also pointed out that the essence of all negotiations is that each party must yield to some extent for the sake of a higher purpose, and added that the Contadora document will reconcile the stances and interests of the five countries directly involved.

"Some of the subjects described as likely to be refined are those that refer to mechanisms for the verification and control of the commitments signed and the timetable for implementing them. Without any attempt to either reopen a substantial discussion or to modify the Contadora document's bases and principles, the foreign ministers have initiated a joint effort to consolidate those views that are in keeping with the Contadora spirit.

"On behalf of their presidents, the Contadora foreign ministers acknowledged the granting of the 1984 Prince of Asturias Prize to their countries. They stressed that they are deeply grateful for this award that represents an important stimulus to continue seeking peace firmly and with perseverance. Consequently, the ministers reaffirmed their government's willingness to continue cooperating for the resolution of the serious crisis Central America is experiencing through the spirit of brotherhood and solidarity that has motivated them.

"The foreign ministers expressed their thanks and appreciation for the attentions given them by His Majesty King Juan Carlos I. The ministers expressed their satisfaction at being received by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and expressed their gratitude for the hospitality and friendliness demonstrated by the Spanish people and authorities through the Spanish foreign minister."

DEPUTY REASSERTS ARGENTINE CLAIM TO FALKLANDS

PA122359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0833 GMT 12 Oct 84

[By Wilfredo Chacon]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Horacio Hugo Huarte, a deputy of Argentina's ruling Radical Civic Union, said here today: In no way have we Argentines retreated from our position that the Malvinas Islands belong absolutely to Argentina. Huarte, as well as his fellow deputies, Santiago Marcelino Lopez and Hugo Piucill, and Horacio Ravenna, director of the Argentine Foreign Ministry's Human Rights Department, are participating in a meeting being held here in San Jose by a continental group that is investigating "forced," "involuntary" disappearances.

In a press conference held at the Argentine Embassy in this capital, the diplomats [as received] described the war "for the islands that Britain is occupying" as "an act of aggression by Western imperialists against Latin America." They added that "Argentina will not sit at any negotiations table at which sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is to be discussed."

DELPECH, CHILE'S VIDELA SIGN BEAGLE PREAGREEMENT

PY181039 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1030 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The Vatican, 18 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentina and Chile signed here at 1015 the preagreement [preacuerdo] that has been drafted through the papal mediation in order to overcome the border dispute over the Beagle Channel, thus putting an end to the 100-year-old conflict. The heads of the Argentine and Chilean delegations to the Holy See, Marcelo Delpech and Ernesto Videla, initialed the papal document in the presence of the secretary of state of the Vatican, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, in a brief ceremony that was held in the Pius V Pavilion of this city.

Foreign Minister Addresses Nation

PY181112 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1035 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's address to the nation on the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship at the Vatican between Chile and Argentina]

[Text] Good morning. I am honored and happy to announce to all Argentines that a few minutes ago, to be more exact at 0614, the Chilean and Argentine mediation offices signed at the Vatican the outline of the agreements over the southern border conflict. Through the mediation of the Holy See, through the mediation of Pope John Paul II, we have been able to achieve this victory of reason, this victory of diplomacy, this victory of peace.

This means that good judgment and political maturity have prevailed over human passions since the two parties involved were willing to hold a dialogue and exchange points of view and, of course, as in any negotiation, to make concessions. All this has enabled us to achieve a just agreement that safeguards the interests of the two parties. In other words, today we have shown our political will to resolve in a peaceful manner a controversy that for many years was the cause of friction between two sister nations. This is not only an example for our nations but for the entire world, since to achieve peace through diplomatic channels is an exceptional deed that should make all Argentines rejoice.

As we have already announced, the complete text of this agreement will be disclosed on Friday so that every Argentine citizen may formulate his own opinion of the solution that has been achieved. We believe that in so doing we are reiterating the right of Argentine citizens to form an opinion, a democratic right, of this peace achieved by our democracy. Thank you very much.

Parties To Be Briefed

PY171754 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The government announced yesterday it would summon representatives of all registered political parties tomorrow to report to them on the impending Beagle Channel border treaty with Chile. The meetings will be held separately with each party and are expected to last through all of tomorrow and Friday, government sources said. The report is to be presented by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, and Interior Under Secretary Raul Galvan, they said.

Speaking at the metropolitan airport, where he was seeing off Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the papal delegate to last weekend's Eighth National Eucharistic Congress, Caputo denied recent press reports that there was a "critical point" in the treaty which had yet to be ironed out between the Argentine and Chilean delegations in the Vatican before the Beagle treaty can be initialled. The reports said problems had arisen in connection with jurisdiction over the eastern end of the Magellan Strait. The minister called on the press to await official information on the issue, pointing out that "there is such little time left" until the text of the treaty is made public.

Cordoba Archbishop Cardinal Francisco Primatesta said for his part the Beagle treaty would "entail achievements for both parties" and pointed out that Argentina and Chile "are not alone in the world and must accept (the influence of) many other interests." Primatesta denied the church would stage a campaign in favour of the government's position in the plebiscite on the Beagle treaty, emphasizing that the church "has already spoken enough and shown the path to be followed."

ALFONSIN DISCUSSES POLICIES, CURRENT ISSUES

PM171443 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 12 Oct 84 pp 1, 16

[President Raul Alfonsin interviewed by Maria Giovanna Maglie in Buenos Aires, no date given]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires -- "We have inherited a country that has been economically, socially, and mentally destroyed, mortified. I do not know whether any president in our history has ever had to tackle such huge problems and such a painful legacy. But for this very reason we must have the courage to nurture our lofty aspirations and to base political action on an ethical system. This is no abstract or idealistic stance. What it means is knowing why we are governing, knowing what kind of society we want for our country, knowing what kind of world we want for all mankind. Over these past 10 months since Argentina recovered its democratic life, I have tried to pursue this path in both foreign and domestic policy. And I have also tried to speak clearly about our situation to the Argentine people and to the rest of the world."

We met with Raul Alfonsin at the Casa Rosada together with an Italian UNICEF delegation and the leaders of UNICEF of South America. We were in Argentina as guests of the government, invited there to become acquainted with the situation regarding children and the welfare plans recently launched by the health and social action minister.

The issues of the North-South dialogue, of the restructuring of economic relations between the wealthy and the underdeveloped nations, are particularly close to Alfonsin's heart. They are the central topics of all his speeches, including his recent UN speech.

"That is because" the president confirmed, "there can be neither freedom nor democracy where there is famine and unemployment, where people are not entitled to hope for a better future. I am convinced that the world order is suffering from a dangerous distortion. Both peace and security can be destroyed by the great imbalance between the wealthy countries and the developing countries. All this must be changed; trading terms must be more just. We are grateful to Italy and Europe for their solidarity during these past years in the field of human rights, but what we are asking for now, what we most need, is the economic and social solidarity essential to the defense of Latin American freedom. This is partly why we chose to join the nonaligned countries. Because the world is now a battlefield for the strategic interests of the two superpowers, because the whole of Latin America suffers as a result not only of its poverty and underdevelopment but also as a result of the negative effects of East-West tension."

Among other burdensome legacies left by the dictatorship, the Alfonsin government has inherited two unresolved conflicts, the Beagle Channel and the Malvinas Islands. As regards the former, the agreement reached with the Vatican's mediation is at last ready. It will be signed by the president in the Vatican on 25 October. Immediately afterward, the country will decide, in the first referendum in Argentina's history, whether or not to end the dispute with Chile. As for the Malvinas, a war desired by the military and which cost the country 30,000 lives, Alfonsin has stepped up recent negotiating efforts with Britain. With what results?

"What we intend to achieve as an initial objective," the president said, "is a return to our prior situation. Of course the issue of sovereignty is beyond discussion, nor do we believe that anyone in the world can challenge Argentina's right to possess the archipelago. But leaving this issue aside for the moment, we are asking for an end to Britain's militarization of the islands. We are also asking for the elimination of the exclusion zone. In fact we are willing to follow the direction of the UN resolutions already adopted and want to establish some kind of bilateral contacts, proceeding from meetings between delegations, even with an open agenda. But if Mrs Thatcher persists in refusing to discuss the issue of sovereignty, no Argentine president can proceed with negotiations."

Following the recent submission of the report of the Committee on Disappeared Persons headed by Ernesto Sabato and the military courts' decision not to sentence any of those responsible for the repression, considerable dismay and great disappointment has spread throughout the country and the world. The military, it is said, will go unpunished for their crimes, which proves the government's impotence and the survival, even now, of a state within the state.

"I know," Alfonsin replied, "that if from lies and injustice neither truth nor justice can emerge, there can be no future for a country. We abided by the military courts' findings, but we also said that the civil courts would be the ones to judge immediately after. This is what will happen. I am head of the Armed Forces, and I believe that to punish those who gave the orders and those who abused their authority out of cruelty or for ulterior motives is the best way not only to bring justice but also to restore prestige to the Armed Forces. But I would add this: Do not ask for miracles; we have begun a slow and difficult process to rebuild a democratic country. Over the months, traveling around Argentina, I have continually told my political adversaries: I shake your hand and ask your help because we need to work together to have hope for a future. I also say that if we fail we will all be judged as inept, incapable of being a nation, a democracy, a people."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SANTIAGO EMBASSY OCCUPIED

PY171544 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1532 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Oct (TELAM) -- Ambassador Albino Gomez, press director at the Foreign Ministry, has made it clear that the entry of 10 persons into our embassy in Santiago, Chile, is not a question of an occupation. He indicated that the 10 persons are talking with Minister Counselor Raul Estrada and not with Ambassador Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo. Ambassador Gomez also stated that the occupiers entered the embassy for the purpose of talking about Chilean internal political petitions and that the incident has absolutely no link with the Beagle topic. He indicated that within the next few hours San Martin Palace will release a detailed report on the incident in Santiago, Chile.

VIDELA, MASSERA TAKEN TO CIVILIAN PRISON

PY171808 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1037 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Oct (TELAM) -- Deputy Warden Horacio Atilio Tarantini this morning reported that General Jorge Rafael Videla and Admiral Emilo Eduardo Massera are lodged in penitentiary unit 22, which is located at 1147 Viamonte Street. This Buenos Aires penitentiary unit is used for prisoners granted special treatment. According to the deputy warden, the two members of the first military junta of the last military regime were transferred last night at midnight and place in separate rooms used by Armed Forces and security forces detainees. Both Videla and Massera, who are charged with serious human rights violations, were placed under arrest and put at the disposal of the courts of Campo de Mayo and the Buenos Aires navy yards, respectively.

EX-AIR FORCE COMMANDER APPEALS TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

PY171759 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Following an identical move Monday by ex-President Jorge Videla, former Air Force Commander Orlando Agosti yesterday appealed the Federal Criminal Court of Appeals' handling of his trial, on charges of human rights violations during the former military regime. Court sources said the appeals court has already decided to turn down Videla's request later this week. Like Videla's, Agosti's legal counsels alleged the unconstitutionality of the article in the reformed military code of justice which calls for reviews of courts-martial by civilian courts.

Meanwhile, ex-President Roberto Viola, one of the three former military junta members who had not yet appointed defense counsels since their cases were taken away from the Armed Forces Supreme Council and transferred to civilian jurisdiction, named Jorge Martin Fragueiro Frias, Carlos Froment, and Jose Maria Orjeira as his lawyers.

The counsels to former Air Force Commander in Chief Omar Graffigna are considering presenting the federal court with an appeal similar to those of Videla and Agosti, despite a possible rejection, to mark what sources described as a "political stand."

PRC STUDY GROUP MEMBERS VISIT CENTRAL MARKET

PY131525 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1212 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (TELAM) -- Members of the PRC Latin American Study Group, based in Beijing, have visited the Buenos Aires central market corporation facilities. The PRC delegation members expressed satisfaction with the market's infrastructure possibilities and its advanced organization, which make it adequate for densely-populated areas and enable it to make better use of production of large farming areas.

Central Market President Norberto Rinaldi accompanied the PRC delegation during the visit, at the end of which Hu Zheng Ping, deputy director of the PRC International Studies Institute, who heads the American Affairs Department, and Wang Yaozeng, head of the Latin American Studies Program, said observing the market's operation will be extremely useful to the [words indistinct] fruit and farm products at just prices.

GUERREIRO ON DEBT, MIDEAST ARMS, C. AMERICA

PY162200 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 84 p 10

[Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro interviewed by Flavio de Almeida Salles in Brasilia -- date not given]

[Excerpt] The complacent position taken by international bankers and some government sectors on the evolution of the national economy in recent months stems from a short term view that the greatest sacrifices the Brazilian people will have to make to adjust our economy to external models are yet to come. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to FOLHA in an interview that dealt with such issues as the Brazil's foreign debt, the sale of arms to the Middle East, and the Central American political situation.

Guerreiro said that among the members of the delegation that went to Libya with Navy Minister Kram, who is visiting that country, "are people who can discuss the sale of arms, ships, and planes" to the government of Colonel al-Qadhafi and that the Brazilian Government considers that Nicaragua has already "disengaged" itself from the Cuban influence in the current process for bringing peace back to Central America.

Guerreiro insisted on stating that debtor countries should not discuss the foreign debt issue within the IMF or the World Bank since these are technical organizations which cannot deal with the political aspects of this problem.

Guerreiro said that in his recent meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York in September on the occasion of the UN General Assembly he made it clear that "Brazil will only agree to discuss the debt issue at the World Bank Development Committee if the creditor countries agreed to hold these discussions within political guidelines."

Guerreiro believes that during negotiations on the debt, debtor countries would be able to prove that the debt of the developing countries has political aspects. Therefore, Latin American foreign ministers will hold "one or two meetings on the debt during the OAS General Assembly to be held in Brasilia in November."

Yet Guerreiro is not optimistic about the results achieved thus far on the domestic front with regard to the foreign debt. He believes that a surplus was obtained in the commercial trade balance at the expense of heavy sacrifices by the Brazilian people, sacrifices that have undermined the Brazilian Government. Therefore, he said, we must reject the complacent position that holds that every measure used by the Brazilian Government is correct and shows the right course to be followed in the short term.

Guerreiro said that the impact of the economic restrictions on the people is yet to be clear but could worsen the current situation if creditors and debtors fail to face every angle of the debt issue. Considering that, in addition to the foreign debt, another serious problem is the Central American crisis, Minister Guerreiro clearly stated that there is no peace in Central America because "a general mistrust pervades" the region.

He said that the Central Americans have no confidence in the attitudes of the respective governments toward the existing situation. Even in the middle of this mistrust, Guerreiro considers that Nicaragua has already "detached" itself from the Cuban military influence, and has come to realize that its own security depends on the belief of the other governments that it is no longer receiving arms from Cuba.

On this point, Guerreiro pointedly indicated that Brazil will not contribute to the Central American arms race, expressly revealing that, although the government has not banned the export of arms to the subregion, Brazil will turn down any transaction that may result in the presence of Brazilian-made arms in Central America.

His reaction was different when he was asked about the sale of arms to the Middle East. On this point, Guerreiro reaffirmed that Brazil expects to sell the Astros multiple rocket launcher system to the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces, and is willing to supply war material to the government of Colonel al-Qadhafi.

The sale of arms to Saudi Arabia could be tied to other cooperation undertakings, while the sale of arms to Libya will continue normally, with prospects for the supply of Brazilian planes, ships, and arms for the Libyan Armed Forces, even if they do not enjoy the same sort of close understanding that Brazil now has with the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces.

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PROGRAM, POLICIES

PY091705 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Oct 84 p 13

[Nuclebras President Dario Gomes interviewed at Third Brazilian Energy Congress in Rio de Janeiro on 8 October]

[Text] O GLOBO: Is the government withholding resources from the nuclear program?

Gomes: The government is withholding resources from various areas. It seems that there is nothing against the nuclear program. Early this year when our budget was set at 1.07 trillion cruzeiros on the basis of 75 percent inflation, I felt this sum would be insufficient. I have already requested the increase of those resources, and we are now expecting resources to be increased to 1.431 trillion cruzeiros, which is the minimum necessary for proceeding with important projects.

O GLOBO: The Angra I nuclear plant, which is not part of the nuclear program with the FRG, is several years late in going into commercial operation. Does this affect the general credibility of the Brazilian nuclear program?

Gomes: Angra I was built on the basis of a U.S. plant that had problems in other countries. Despite this fact, we are hoping that the plant will operate normally.

O GLOBO: Angra II and Angra III are already 5 years behind schedule, and we are hearing about new postponements.. What would be the repercussion of this project?

Gomes: I can maintain that the current schedule will be complied with, that is, 1989 and 1990, respectively, to begin construction of Angra II and Angra III. Delays have so far been beneficial. The parts that would have been built in the FRG will now be built by Nuclebras Heavy Equipment, NUCLEP, in Brazil, thanks to the delays.

O GLOBO: Is the equipment stored at the Hamburg port costing storage fees?

Gomes: Those pieces of equipment have been transferred to NUCLEP, in Itaguai, and many of them have been installed in Angra II already.

O GLOBO: One of the main criticisms against the Brazilian nuclear program is that the havy equipment manufacturing plant in Itaguai, the NUCLEP, is mostly idle. Is this true?

Gomes: In fact we had 1,100 employees in NUCLEP and now we have 600. As for the degree of idleness of the machinery, it has dropped to 40 percent because we are manufacturing important pieces of equipment, such as condensers, pipes, and pressurizers.

O GLOBO: What kind of report will NUCLEBRAS present to the new government?

Gomes: It will say that the continuity of the nuclear program is necessary. If we have fallen behind in the construction of the nuclear plants, we have had success with production of yellow cake, uranium hexaflouride, and soon we will be enriching uranium, which is now produced by only seven countries in the world and is in the research stage in three others. We are already manufacturing fuel elements, and the [NUCON] Nuclebras Nuclear Plant Construction Company can perform 80 percent of the engineering services for a nuclear plant. NUCLEP exports some heavy equipment for nuclear plants, and the national industry can make some conventional pieces of equipment and can perform assembly work.

O GLOBO: Between 1975 and 1983 the construction of 87 nuclear plants was canceled in the United States. Does this mean nuclear energy is on the decline in the world?

Gomes: Undoubtedly. After the Three Mile Island problem the nuclear energy issue has been reviewed and there has been pressure from social groups. But there are 310 nuclear plants in operation and 120 under construction in the world.

O GLOBO: And the atomic waste problem?

Gomes: It will be solved in the future. At Angra I we are going to remove one-third of the used material within a year and place it in a tank for 5 years until a dump site for atomic waste is chosen. Used material will be held for 9 years at Angra II and Angra III. In the near future we will also have reprocessing technology for the recovery of plutonium and uranium from the used material. Only the remainder will be real atomic waste.

O GLOBO: Rex Nazare, president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, has recently accused the large countries of not transferring to Brazil technology for the manufacture of medical equipment that uses nuclear material. Is the FRG transferring technology for the Angra II nuclear plants?

Gomes: The reaction from other countries proves the success of the nuclear agreement with the FRG. Brazil is receiving all the technology it needs. This is proven by the fact that it exports equipment and will soon manufacture enriched uranium.

O GLOBO: How many countries manufacture enriched uranium?

Gomes: The United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Japan, France, the FRG, and the Netherlands. South Africa, Italy, and Australia are in the laboratory stage. We have no detailed information about Argentina.

CNEN PRESIDENT REVEALS PARALLEL NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY172115 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Oct 84 p 16

[Text] In recent years the National Commission for Nuclear Energy (CNEN) has carried out a "parallel nuclear program" outside the Brazilian-German nuclear agreement. With 2,600 of its own technicians and the cooperation of research institutes, universities and some enterprises, the CNEN has secretly produced 104 products used in medicine and agriculture, including antipollutants and even equipment for nuclear reactors. This information has been released by CNEN President Rex Nazare Alves. According to the CNEN president, it was not by chance that the government had initially decided to present the finished products but not discuss the projects that led to the production. Nazare Alves said that any divulgence would have made it impossible to import any parts. This shows, according to Nazare Alves, that the restrictions imposed by the industrialized countries against the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes in countries like Brazil are increasing.

Among the 104 products, Nazare Alves highlighted in the agricultural field a dwarf wheat variety, a species developed by irradiating seeds that offers greater resistance to diseases and adapts itself better to the climate prevailing in southern Brazil. In the mineral field, thus far Brazil has been exporting beryllium minerals. Thanks to the reactivation of a pilot plant in Minas Gerais, Brazil is now producing beryllium oxide, which was being imported. Yet another product will be used to combat cancer: the ionization chamber for clinical dosimetry. CNEN has also developed a new technique for eliminating pollution from water, a technique that is based on a plant called aguape, which purifies water. "Upon flowing out from the treatment chamber the water appears crystalline and is almost potable," according to CNEN's survey. In the field of nuclear power, CNEN, along with some enterprises and universities, produces the material for the rods used to control nuclear reactors and high-purity zirconium, which had previously been imported and is being used for making the tubes for the nuclear reactors.

MANAUS INCIDENT UNDERMINE SUPPORT FOR NEVES

PY171410 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The support that the Democratic Alliance has been receiving from the leftist clandestine parties has been seriously shaken by the incidents reported in Manaus and Belem. Many deputies are saying that if these incidents are repeated, the deputies will not appear at the Electoral College. The raiding of houses of members of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] and of offices of the party's newspapers has been called a national provocation. PCB Secretary General Giocondo Dias has stated that the objective is to intimidate the opposition groups that support Tancredo Neves.

[Begin Clovis Messiah recording] Deputies Fernando Moraes and Antonian (Resk), of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, have criticized the seizure of the documents from the office of A FOZ DA UNIDADE by the federal police. Moraes feels that the right of the Communist Party members to organize themselves into a political party in this country is still a major factor to see if democracy really exists among us. Deputy (Resk) stated: The only judge capable of determining whether or not a party may exist is the people though their vote. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON OCCUPATION OF ARGENTINE EMBASSY

Opposition Youths Enter Premises

PY171511 Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Young members of the Chilean opposition today violently entered the premises of the Argentine Embassy in Santiago and as of 1145 they were refusing to leave the premises, according to the group's spokesmen. Approximately 10 persons are occupying the embassy, and they are now in the offices of the embassy, which is located in the downtown Miraflores Street. This has been confirmed by an official of the diplomatic mission.

Occupiers Air Demands

PY171542 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1505 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 17 Oct (EFE) -- Twelve persons who today occupied the offices of the Argentine Embassy have identified themselves as members of the National Youth Commando [Commando Nacional de la Juventud]. In a statement broadcast over local radio stations, they said their action is designed to demand the reinstatement of copper workers who have been dismissed, the return of exiled union leader Hector Cuevas, and the investigation into the disappearance of Jose Antonio Aquirre Ballesteros, a resident of Pudahuel who has been reported missing since 4 September.

An Argentine Embassy source has told EFE that all diplomatic personnel are attending a meeting and that Minister Counselor Raul Estrada and Counselor Roberto Horacio Magnaca are talking with the occupiers. Embassy officials do not believe the occupation is intentional [la intencionalidad de una toma] or that the occupiers will request political asylum.

According to the communique, the occupation is also designed to request that the Argentine Government inform the United Nations about the above Chilean cases and that it mediate with the Chilean Government on their behalf.

Argentine Ambassador Jose Maria Alvarez de Toldeo has turned down an offer for protection from the investigation and Carabineros forces, stating that the matter will be dealt with at the Foreign Ministry level.

Want To See Ambassador

PY171645 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1621 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Report from the Argentine Embassy in Santiago by Hugo Reyes]

[Text] Approximately 2 hours ago a group of 10 individuals took over the Argentine Embassy here in Santiago, located at the corner of Huerfanos and Miraflores Streets. It has been learned that these individuals will remain inside the diplomatic mission until a series of petitions of a political nature that they have made to the Argentine Embassy is resolved.

We repeat: There are 10 individuals inside the Argentine Embassy and they are waiting to talk with the ambassador, Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo. Up to the present time, they have only spoken with the charge d'affaires, Raul Estrada. For the time being, this is all. We will expand this information when more is available.

Occupiers Depart

PY172110 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2057 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Report by Hugo Reyes from chancery of the Argentine Embassy]

[Text] Right now a car belonging to the Argentine Embassy, located at the intersection of Huerfanos and Miraflores Streets, is leaving the embassy premises with the 10 individuals [as heard] who at 0230 this morning entered the Argentine diplomatic mission to make political demands.

We see that the cars [as heard] were provided by the Argentine mission and the 10 members of the self-styled National Youth Command are on their way to the Metropolitan Coordinating Board.

This is the latest news and any minute now the Argentine Embassy will issue a communique to clarify developments this afternoon.

Embassy Issues Communique

PY172120 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2108 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Report by Hugo Reyes from the chancery of the Argentine Embassy]

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Argentine Embassy issued a communique on the incident provoked by 10 individuals who this morning entered the embassy premises. The communique says: This morning a group of 10 members of the National Youth Command visited the Argentine Embassy to submit a note requesting that the Argentine Government intercede with the Chilean Government regarding matters concerning Chile's political and social situation. The Argentine diplomatic mission will submit the note to the Argentine Foreign Relations and Worship Ministry for consideration.

The members of the National Youth Command left the chancery of this diplomatic mission at 1800.

25 DYNAMITE ATTACKS REPORTED DURING BLACKOUT

PY171402 Paris AFP in Spanish 1335 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 17 Oct (AFP) -- At least 25 dynamite attacks followed the act of sabotage that last night left a major part of Chile without electricity, the police reported today. The bombings during the blackout damaged three banks and an industrial plant in Santiago, the southern railroad near Chillan, the State Agricultural and Livestock Service of Talca, and the office of the Chilean-U.S. Cultural Institute in Rancagua. Other bombs were also detonated on the streets of the outskirts of Santiago and in the cities of Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, Limache, Quilpue, and Temuco, either to wreak havoc or to destroy light posts.

Government Issues Communique

PY171655 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Report by Daniel Ortiz from La Moneda Palace in Santiago]

[Text] Marciano Benegas, chief of staff of the Interior Ministry Under Secretariat, has just released a government communique on the latest terrorist attacks. The text of the Interior Ministry communique states:

The country last night again endured concerted terrorist actions that left a tragic toll of innocent victims and heavy damage to public and private property. Economy will ultimately be required of all Chileans to compensate for these losses.

This escalation of violence is an attempt by the Communist Party to disrupt the institutionalization process the government has been promoting and implementing. These actions should not surprise the people, because they are in keeping with the doctrinaire principles on which Marxism-Leninism is inspired and which were reiterated in a recent document released by the Communist Party in which it declared its endorsement of violence.

It must also be noted that in a recent speech he made in Rancagua, the president of the Republic warned the people that extremists would intensify their actions to disrupt the process of institutional normalization. In furthering this process, the government accepts and recognizes any legitimate disagreement, but violence only hurts the country and all Chileans.

In the face of the terrorist offensive launched by the Communist Party, the government hereby reaffirms once again that these actions will not prevent it from continuing on the established course, to which all national democratic forces are committed. With unwavering resolve and complying with its unrenounceable legal and moral duty to protect the lives and integrity of the people and public and private property, the government hereby reiterates that it will avail itself of every legal means to fight terrorism and those who support or protect it.

CARDINAL CASAROLI CITED ON BEAGLE SIGNING

PY171749 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state of the Vatican, has neither confirmed nor denied that the treaty on the Beagle conflict between Argentina and Chile will be signed tomorrow. On arriving at Rome airport from Buenos Aires, Cardinal Casaroli stated: I would rather wait until things take place. It is said that the agreement could be signed tomorrow, but we will see. It is better to wait until it takes place.

According to rumors that have been circulating widely in Rome over the past week, the signing of the treaty on the Beagle conflict could take place tomorrow.

ECONOMY MINISTER DECRIES HIGH INTEREST RATES

PY172035 Santiago Radio Cooperative in Spanish 1615 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Economy Minister Modesto Collados has stated that a country does not exist only to pay its foreign debt, and termed the current interest rates as unrealistic and unmanageable. Collados spoke this morning at a working breakfast of approximately 160 members of the Institute for Rational Business Administration.

Collados gave the following description of what he called the Collados doctrine: No proletarians, only owners. Commenting on the foreign debt issue, the economy minister said:

[Begin recording] The country undoubtedly has to pay the foreign debt because it has the moral obligation of honoring its commitments. Yet a country does not exist only to pay its debt. In formulating an economic policy, one cannot say this is what we have to pay and, therefore, we must do all these things to pay this debt. This is quite clear. [end recording]

Collados said that the national budget should be based on the economy:

[Begin recording] First, the economy; second, the budget. Here there is also a mistaken notion that the main thing is to finance the budget. This is entirely wrong; the main thing is to have a sound economy. [end recording]

Collados again criticized those who seek to bring the economy to a halt in order to solve the current problems.

[Begin recording] I will not agree to artificially bringing the economy to a halt. I agree that the economy is sometimes naturally forced to come to a halt, but I regard it as a serious error, from the standpoint of the Chilean economy, to attempt to artificially bring our economy to a halt. [end recording]

MATTHEI FAILS TO ATTEND OFFICIAL CEREMONIES

PY171945 Santiago Radio Cooperative in Spanish 1615 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] A ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the incorporation into the Air Force of Army and Navy officers of the class of 1934 and 1935 has been postponed. Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei was to preside over this ceremony at the Captain Avalos Aviation School. It has been reported that the ceremony has been postponed until further notice. No reasons were given for the postponment.

It should be noted that Gen Matthei yesterday met with President Augusto Pinochet and that upon leaving La Moneda Palace, he boarded his car in the underground part of the building to avoid journalists. An Air Force spokesman yesterday said that Gen. Matthei will no longer make political remarks since he believes that this is the time to start implementing what he had said earlier.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Matthei was scheduled to go to El Bosque Air Base to attend a ceremony marking the 45th anniversary of the Air Force specialty school and the day of the Air Force noncommissioned officer, but he did not attend, and stayed at the Diego Portales building.

FORMER AIR FORCE COMMANDER INDICTED FOR SLANDER

PY170302 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The second chamber of the Supreme Court has indicted former Air Force Commander in Chief General Gustavo Leigh Guzman, retired, for slandering Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

APPELLATE COURT MODIFIES EDICT ON MAGAZINES, DAILY

PY170240 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Santiago Appellate Court, second chamber, has partly accepted an injunction filed by the magazine APSI, ANALISIS, and CAUCE, and the newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO against Edict 19, which was issued by the office of the chief of the emergency state zone. The second chamber of the appellate court annulled the first item of edict 19, which was issued on 8 September 1984. Item 1 banned the publication of photographs in those periodicals. However, the appellate court ruling maintains the effectiveness of the ban on publishing news concerning the days of protest on the front pages of the above-mentioned magazines and newspapers.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES RECESS OF DIALOGUE GROUP

PY170230 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The National Program Agreement [Conapro] has decided to call a recess until the elections are over. The Conapro Executive Board, which met this noon, has issued a communique in this regard.

Radio El Espectador and the Cadena de Oro interviewed Dr Hector Clavijo, a member of the National Party, at the [word indistinct] offices. Regarding the meeting held this morning, he said the following:

[Begin recording] [Clavijo] The Executive Board met today to review various matters. It has made a decision on some matters but failed to adopt a stand on other points because a consensus was not reached, and it was decided to pass them on to the various parties involved for discussion, primarily the issue referring to the repressive laws in the labor union field. There is a unanimous concept among all the sectors that make up the Conapro that such laws must be abrogated and that new regulations in accordance with democratic principles which conform to the national constitution must be drafted. On this subject, there are small nuances. The possibility of achieving a consensus among all the parties involved has been discussed.

Other subjects that were discussed were the request for the publication of the list of persons sought for arrest, that those persons who have violated parole and left the country on ideologic grounds be allowed to freely enter the country, and that those [word indistinct] aliens who have been expelled for ideological reasons be allowed to return to the country without any restrictions.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr Clavijo, on a subject that quite likely was dealt with this morning, the amnesty issue, we know that there is no agreement among the political parties that make up the National Program Agreement. What is the status of the studies concerning that (?issue)?

[Clavijo] This subject (?has already been) dealt with and has not been [word indistinct] because we look forward to seeing whether it is possible to issue a statement on a joint stand by all the parties involved. Because, as everyone is aware, there are parties [word indistinct] political groupings [words indistinct] every year their platforms have different points of view. We should not say opposite, just different, because everyone agrees that an amnesty should be declared. I feel that the discrepancy refers to the scope that such an amnesty should have and the type of amnesty, because there are some groups who are stating that the trials be reviewed by the regular courts. But concerning the main subject, that is, the amnesty, there is a consensus that all the participant groups [words indistinct] the amnesty as a way of (?social pacification). [passage indistinct] [end recording]

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE UNDERGOES SURGERY

PY180110 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Colorado Party leader Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti has been operated on for acute appendicitis and will not resume his political activities for approximately 10 days. Colorado leader Dr Aquiles Lanza has reported that Sanguinetti, the presidential candidate of the Colorado majority faction, has been operated on at the American Hospital and that the operation, which lasted 45 minutes, was successful.

SEPULVEDA ON FOREIGN POLICY, U.S. RELATIONS

PA171800 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 10 Oct 84 pp 1 A, 10 A, 31 A

[Article by Nidia Marin]

[Excerpts] Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said yesterday that Mexico has not been subjected to any pressure because of its membership in the Contadora Group, "nor would we stand for it;" that its foreign policy does not vary; and that Mexico does not adhere to narrow ideologies such as leftism or anti-Americanism because its ideology is based on nationalism and respect for other nations' political institutions, as well as their political traditions, customs, and history.

At a breakfast with the "Twenty Women and One Man" group in Tlatelolco, Sepulveda also said that Mexico does not give away its oil to anyone and that whoever is elected President of the United States in the November elections will undoubtedly maintain an attitude of respect and understanding for Mexcian affairs, to which Mexico will respond in kind.

One of the questions asked concerned his stance with regard to the controversy that arose between Adolfo Lugo, leader of the Institutional Revolutionary Party and U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin. "The Mexican Government's relationship with the U.S. Government is open. President de la Madrid and President Reagan communicate regularly. Their relationship is based on mutual respect, facile political dialogue, and an understanding of the two nations' realities and political systems," Sepulveda replied. "The same is true of my relationship with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Our relationship allows us to seriously, responsibly, and maturedly, discuss issues that concern both governments and peoples. I have found that Secretary Shultz, regardless of the different criteria we may employ in carrying out our responsibilities, is greatly respectful of Mexico's state affairs. He has paid close attention to all bilateral and multilateral matters affecting Mexican-U.S. relations. I have also found that Shultz is conversant with Mexico's political reality, historical and political traditions, idiosyncrasies, nationalism, and all matters that are important to Mexico," Sepulveda added.

Sepulveda later said: "Mexican policies are based chiefly on the principle of nonintervention; hence, our great respect for other nations' political institutions, traditions, customs, and history."

A reference to Ambassador Gavin was still expected, but Sepulveda said: "I have had this same kind of relationship with other ranking U.S. officials. I have found that Langhorne Anthony Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, also shares that necessary sense of respect for Mexico's private affairs. As for Harry W. Shlaudeman, special envoy for Central America, with whom I have met frenquently on Central American issues, I have seen that he has great interest in and a genuine appreciation of Mexico's political history; he also seems to have respect for and understanding and appreciation of Mexican political affairs."

To conclude, Sepulveda said that these officials had never "attempted to meddle in Mexican affairs," and, therefore, he stressed that the relations between the United States and Mexico are based on "natural and fluid communications." With diplomatic tact, Sepulveda never mentioned Ambassador John Gavin.

Once again the group insisted on asking about external pressures and whether that would change Mexico's foreign policy toward Central America. Sepulveda answered: "On repeated occasions Mexico's president and foreign minister have clearly and forcefully stated that Mexican foreign policy is based on principles and on the defense of our national interests. Insofar as this criteria is concerned, our foreign policy remains unchanged. There have been no changes in Mexico's foreign policy."

Hylda Pino Desandoval, coordinator for the group of reporters, asked the foreign minister his opinion of the constant criticisms of Mexico's foreign policy, which is alleged to be leftist and anti-American. Sepulveda replied: "Mexico's foreign policy is based on a nationalistic ideology. Its actions are directed toward the defense of our national interests; this is the basic goal of a policy that has a solid trajectory and international prestige and reflects unquestionable responsbility." The foreign minister added: "Our policy is based on the principle of the defense of certain factors which are essential for the coexistence of nations. Under no circumstances will our foreign policy lead to the narrow views mentioned in those criticisms. To the contrary, its central premise is the defense of our national interest."

Sepulveda commented on the Guatemalan refugee issue, which has led to negotiations with Guatemala. This issue is linked to the possible repatriation of refugees, but for that to happen "very specific and strict" conditions must be met. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees is involved in this, Sepulveda said. He added that one of the basic criteria used for the eventual return of the refugees to Guatemala concerns their safety and physical integrity, as well as the reconstruction of their economic and social environment. The minister also said that the criteria involved individual consultations with the refugees to determine their wishes. For that reason, direct contact has already been established, and it has been learned that some Guatemalan refugees want to return to their country. However, it is necessary to determine whether all the conditions have been met. There are 46,000 refugees, although the number may be smaller due to reported cases of refugees returning to Guatemala on their own.

Regarding economic matters, Sepulveda was asked why Mexico has not signed a trade agreement with the United States. He referred to the compensatory taxes that Mexico feels are not compatible with international regulations, since these taxes are applicable to those cases in which a country supposedly gives incentives to the production of export products in order to increase its foreign trade. Sepulveda added: It has been determined that in some cases these incentives can be harmful for international trade. Nevertheless, institutions such as the GATT have clearly and precisely admitted that developing countries should have a right to stimulate their exports in order to have greater participation in the international trade. Since Mexico is not a member of the GATT, it is being subjected to regulations that are contrary to this treaty, a policy that Mexico feels is a violation of established procedures regulating world trade. Sepulveda noted that there have been lengthy negotiations with U.S. authorities and that there has been progress toward the conclusion of an agreement, which allows for hopes for the signing of an agreement in the near future.

Regarding the formation of a Latin American common market, Sepulveda said that such an idea must first be accomplished on a national level, then taken to the Latin American level, and perhaps even into the political sector.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER SAYS MIXED COMMISSION MEETING 'TENSE'

PA171458 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] According to Jorge Urbina, Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, who represented our country along with Colonel Oscar Vidal, the Mixed Border Commission for Prevention and Verification meeting that took place on Monday in Nicaragua was tense and [word indistinct].

Deputy Foreign Minister Urbina said that the meeting gave him the impression that Nicaragua's unfounded harges will continue, because that meeting reflected the tension characteristic of the relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica following Commander Ortega's statement.

During the main part of the meeting, the Costa Rican parties categorically denied Commander Ortega's charges that Llano Grande airport in Liberia is receiving planes from Panama carrying U.S. weapons for the counterrevolutionaries.

Nicaragua did not present any evidence to support these charges. Dr Urbana told Commander Ortega that the Nicaraguan Government should be very interested in presenting additional information to Costa Rica in order to verify these charges. Regarding this, Nicaragua presented no evidence, only in a few instances they gave names of farms where they gave information that is quite unclear, such as their claim regarding the Llano Grande Airport.

Nicaragua, as a result of talks within the Mixed Border Commission for Prevention and Verification, committed itself to reducing border tensions as well as to supervising Armed Forces' actions near the border area.

EL SALVADOR

IMPRISONED UNION LEADERS DEPART FOR NETHERLANDS

FL161054 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Ten Salvadoran trade union leaders, together with their families, have left San Salvador on their way to the Netherlands to seek political asylum. The 10 trade unionists were released a week ago from the prison where they have been held since 1980, because they were involved in a strike action. However, no charges were ever brought against them.

MINISTRY DEMANDS NAMES OF ANTICOMMUNISTS

PA170600 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0404 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Letter to YSKL director from the Salvadoran interior minister, dated in San Salvador on 15 October]

[Text] Mr Director: I hereby inform you that Decree No 67 of the revolutionary government junta, published in OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 237 of 20 December 1979 stipulates that the full names of persons publishing items in the media must be provided, as well as the identification of five representatives when the item is submitted by groups which have no legal status. Failure to comply with this obligation is subject to a fine of from 1,000 to 10,000 colones.

In view of recent items published by the so-called Salvadoran Anticommunist Army [ESA], we request that you send to us, as soon as possible, the names of the persons responsible for the items.

News and items of that kind contravene the government's effort to achieve the peace that is so desired by all Salvadorans. For this reason, [words indistinct] Article 29 of the Constitution on the state of emergency, prohibit such news and items, of that kind, which contribute nothing to the democratic process in which each and every Salvadoran should participate.

We thank you for your attention to this letter and express our consideration and esteem. God, unity and Freedom.
[Signed] Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, Vice President of the Republic, and Interior Minister

FMLN 4TH ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT REVIEWS PROGRESS

PA172015 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Oct 84 p 5 A

[FMLN-FDR advertisement: "4 Years of Struggle of the FMLN; dated in El Salvador, on 10 October]

[Text] The Salvadoran people's desire for freedom has been expressed throughout history through the most varied and creative forms of struggle. These have invariably been inspired by the age-old oligarchic exploitation that has oppressed them through a merciless exploitation that for many years tried to prevent the real organization of the popular masses to guarantee the interests of the large majority of the working people.

During the 1970's a popular movement of great importance and significance developed in El Salvador as a historic consequence of the existing conditions, especially with regard to the levels of exploitation that increased the marked differences between the antagonistic classes, as well as the growing economic and political dependence on the United States. It reached its highest expression with the important, qualitative step of the organization of the FMLN.

This step came at a time when the country's political situation was characterized by a complete absence of peaceful paths for democratization and an absolute lack of respect for human rights by the dictatorship that had governed for the past 50 years.

The FMLN emerged as a reply to this situation. It was organized on 10 October 1980 by the People's Liberation Forces, FPL; the Communist Party of El Salvador, PCES; and the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP. The Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC, would join it later.

At this time there is not a single corner of the world where this organization of the Salvadoran people is not known, and many of the world's peoples recognize its legitimacy as a representative and faithful interpreter of the aspirations of the heroic Salvadoran people.

The democratic-revolutionary alliance of the FMLN with the FDR, the latter made up of many political and union organizations, guarantees the movement of our process toward a state of broad participation, with a place for all political sectors interested in building for our people a system worthy of human beings. This, along with the support of great sectors of the people and of many peoples and governments of the world, constitutes our strength.

Our Position

Even with all our development and the power achieved by our political and military forces, in an effort to contribute to the solution of the Salvadoran conflict and end the war that is harming our people, the FMLN-FDR alliance has made various proposals in the past 4 years for dialogue and negotiation with the Salvadoran Government and the U.S. Government, as the parties involved. We have received only systematic rejections.

President Jose Napolean Duarte tried to be more subtle in expressing the rejection. He agreed to sit down to a dialogue with the opposition, but only if it lays down weapons and after he has prepared "his people" for this event. In addition to lacking seriousness, this position is on the instructions of the Reagan administration in the sense of gaining time until the U.S. President is reelected and they have consolidated the positions that will facilitate the implementation of the administration's interventionist plans in our fatherland. If those plans are implemented beforehand, they would endanger the U.S. President's reelection and the huge military aid that the Salvadoran Army receives from Reagan through Duarte. It is known that the U.S. President seeks to end the Salvadoran conflict by militarily defeating the FMLN, with possible participation of U.S. troops, and with absolute disregard for the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination, gravely harming our national sovereignty and seriously threatening peace in the region and the world.

We feel that the path toward the attainment of peace in this region, as well as democracy and social justice in our country, is feasible, as the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and other organizations that have issued urgent appeals in this regard believe. We also believe we are the interpreters of the call issued on 6 August 1982 by Pope John Paul II, the calls issued by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela and the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference that urged "all the parties involved in the conflict to abandon all unyielding positions, to open a sincere, clear, and loyal dialogue filled with goodwill and authentic patriotism, placing the union of the Salvadoran family above private or group interests."

On 5 October 1982, the FDR-FMLN proposed a dialogue with precise terms for those objectives and with the presence of qualified witnesses as a demonstration of sincerity and good faith. The rejection of the proposal by the sectors interested in the war was not long in coming.

In September 1983, for the evident purpose of creating favorable internal and external opinions and with an eye to the March 1984 elections, the Salvadoran Peace Commission met with our representatives in Bogota, Colombia. Another attempt to initiate a dialogue without preconditions was made and, as was to be expected, it was not successful.

We made proposals for a "National Debate for Peace" with the participation of absolutely all national sectors, and we said: "On presenting this proposal, the FDR-FMLN reiterate their desire to contribute to achieving peace with justice and freedom for the Salvadoran people. We do so with a constructive spirit of dialogue. Therefore, we are willing to consider and discuss the modifications that the Peace Commission might make to the proposal."

Once again we insisted on the need to continue the dialogue begun in Bogota on the basis of seeking the causes of a conflict that is complex and deep and that can be resolved only with the participation of everyone involved; but once again it was demonstrated that neither the Salvadoran nor the U.S. Governments are interested in peace in the country. Instead they seek a military solution against a popular army that, as they know, is not easy to defeat.

The FMLN totally defeated the national Army that existed in 1980. As an invitation, the Army has survived only through the intervention of the United States, which spends more than $1 million a day in aid for the Army. The counterinsurgency plans implemented in El Salvador are drawn up by the U.S. military advisers stationed in the interior of the country and in Honduras. This form of intervention has created many problems for the Salvadoran Army and Government, who see with great concern that control of the war is slipping from their hands into the hands of the U.S. Army, therefore endangering the existence of the Salvadoran Army as an institution.

The FMLN, a Real Power

The territories controlled by our forces in the interior of the country are of such magnitude that no one can ignore them since they make up one-third of the national territory. Real people's governments have been established there. In addition, there are many zones in dispute where our political and military influence has been extended. The organization of economic, social, and political activity is being implemented, and organizations that administer and lead those activities are being created. These have been consolidated in areas of Chalatenango, Morazan, San Vicente, the hills of Guazapa, the hill of San Pedro, Cinquera, San Agustin, Tres Calles, Jucuaran, and others. The defense, security, production, education, and health of the masses are organized, and cultural-recreational activities are developed. The residents of these areas are optimistic, viewing the future in a just society.

This power is also felt in high-ranking military and civilian circles. Duarte's lobbying before different European and Latin American governments is an eloquent demonstration of this.

The prestige that the insurgent forces have justly earned in the struggle has opened to them political spaces that have reached the level of international representations. With the capacity to establish an independent and sovereign foreign policy, the FDR-FMLN has representations in 20 [as published] countries. These representations are in the United States, Panama, Mexico, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Cuba, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, the FRG, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, France, and Australia. There are permanent representations in those countries, while special missions cover such African countries as Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Algeria, the Saharan Democratic Republic, and others. There are also roving representatives in such countries as Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, Vietnam, and Australia [as published]. Thus, we cover Latin America, North America, Europe, Asia, and Oceania. We are implementing our own foreign policy with extensive and complex international relations that include international political institutions such as the Socialist International, many democratic parties, and national liberation movements on all the continents. This demonstrates our nonaligned policy and the struggle for our people's self-determination.

This broad international recognition of the FDR-FMLN is due to the just struggle being waged by our people, and it gives a high degree of political and moral authority to our delegates, who represent the working people in all their diplomatic missions throughout the world.

This is how our fronts develop, with a clear vision of the future of peace, justice, and democracy, inspired by the example of so many assassinated patriots like Anastasio Aquino, Francisco Morazan, Farabundo Marti, and others.

On this date, the fourth anniversary of the founding of the FMLN, we reiterate our unyielding decision to achieve for our children and those of the people a fatherland of peace, justice, and freedom.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN, FDR; El Salvador, 10 October 1984

Responsible Signature: Miguel Enrique Soto Soto; Identification Card 2-502-429

Warns U.S. May 'Use' Dialogue

PA171750 Rome IPS in Spanish 1954 GMT 16 Oct 84

[By Luis Albarran]

[Excerpts] Miramundo, El Salvador, 16 Oct (IPS Special) -- In a rainy atmosphere and the euphoria caused by the conviction of having advanced on the path to peace, four Salvadoran guerrilla chiefs did not discard the possibility that the United States may use the dialogue started yesterday with the government to "gain time in the search for a military solution."

Accompanied by a group of reporters, Commanders Facundo Guardado and Ferman Cienfuegos, of the FMLN directorate, left for Miramundo Hill, where they had set up camp, some 2,200 km from the town of La Palma, in the northern Chalatenango Department, site of yesterday's meeting with government officials.

In statements to the reporters, witnesses of the rebels' preparations to abandon the area and prevent a surprise attack by government troops, Guardado and Cienfuegos explained that the meeting did not mean a truce or cease-fire, and specified that "it is only the beginning of a process of dialogue which will not be easy."

Asked about the reactions to the meeting in the interior of El Salvador, particularly the political forces of the ultraright, they noted that "a reaction must be expected from the oligarchic forces."

Explaining their fears that the United States "may try to manipulate the dialogue," the opposition leaders indicated that such is the policy of General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. forces stationed in the Panama Canal.

"There are interested sectors who want to manipulate the dialogue to gain time while the United States increases its aid. Gorman himself already estimated the number of men and equipment required by the Army to defeat the guerrillas by 1986," they added.

Guardado rejected the statements of the Army High Command about withdrawal of the guerrillas.

He said that the Armed Forces, with U.S. support, have improved their euqipment and increased their forces, thus forcing the guerrillas to follow a tactic of "diffusion" [dislocacion].

In that respect, he affirmed, the government strategists make a mistake when they speak of "dispersion" [dispersion] of the guerrillas.

The two FMLN leaders, however, considered the dialogue as positive, as it opens up possibilities, for the first time in 5 years, for a political solution to the armed conflict.

"The FMLN and the FDR have always maintained that the military solution, as intended by the United States and the oligarchy, was not the right way," they added.

General Command Communique

PA180317 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[FMLN General Command "in El Salvador" communique issued on the La Palma dialogue dated 16 October]

[Text] To the revolutionary combatants and to the people of El Salvador:

The dialogue that we began in La Palma on 15 October comes at a time when the FMLN and FDR have gained such great political, military, and diplomatic strength that they have become an alternative power in the country. With the beginning of the dialogue, we have achieved important advances in the political field and have opened a space for the organization, mobilization, and political expression of the people. This space must be defended and expanded through the organized struggle of all people. We have been able to tear off the muzzle that the dictatorship had imposed on the cmommunications media to try to confuse and dishearten the people's struggle. This opening of the communications media must also be defended as an achievement and be used as a legitimate instrument for the political expression of the people. We have consolidated and broadened the worldwide recognition of the political and military strength of the revolution and of the validity and fairness of the revolutionary political positions on the real path toward peace.

The beginning of the dialogue also expresses our people's repudiation of the U.S. Government's imperialist intervention in our country. At the meeting in La Palma we defeated some of the demagogic suggestions made by Jose Napoleon Duarte. Duarte had wanted us to lay down our weapons before a dialogue was held. However, the dialogue began while our revolutionary rifles were readied to continue the fight and to inflict hard blows on the puppet Army throughout the country.

Duarte tried to show disdain for the leaders of the FDR by excluding them from the meeting, but the FDR leaders were present at the meeting with the wholehearted support of our people and of the international community.

Duarte tried to restrict the solution to the conflict to our participation in fraudulent elections. At the meeting, however, we established that all of the political, social, and economic factors that unleashed the war would be discussed, as well as all of the aspects necessary for achieiving peace.

These are the achievements of our revolutionary movement and, therefore, the people must remain on the alert against the imperialist enemy and the puppet regime who are attempting to use the dialogue as a propaganda maneuver. They are attempting to confuse the people by making them believe that democracy has already been established in El Salvador; that the situation of misery and exploitation, barbarity and genocide, and trampling of the people's rights, issues that justify the armed struggle, no longer exists.

The changes experienced by our country are not democratization or the enforcement of social justice as Duarte has claimed, but rather the political, military, economic, and diplomatic surrender of our sovereignty and national independence to the U.S. imperialist government, whose weapons, planes, and military advisers stain our homeland with blood and destroy the few belongings of the working people.

Duarte was trying to appear as a pacifist while his repressive apparatus escalates the war against the people and continues to bomb defenseless towns, persecuting, arresting, torturing, and massacring the best sons of our people. The current growth in the masses' struggle to demand their social, economic, and political rights is proof of Duarte's demogogy.

The dialogue in La Palma is the beginning of a complex and difficult process within the framework of a war that continues to extend and escalate as a result of the Reagan administration's interventionist policy. This continuously increasing intervention is the main obstacle our people face in their struggle to achieve a just peace.

It is at this time that our people and their organizations must redouble the struggle on all fronts, military, political, and diplomatic, by demanding their rights from those who every day and for the past 50 years have deprived them of their rights.

Our front has a powerful revolutionary army and strong local and international support for its efforts. Therefore, the dialogue is an accomplishment of the people that must be defended until peace is achieved. We are seeking a peace with freedom for the people, with independence, sovereignty, and total respect for our people's right to self-determination; a peace with a real patriotic and revolutionary meaning.

Therefore, we reiterate to the Salvadoran people, to the international community, and in particular to the U.S. people, that the basic condition for achieving peace in El Salvador is an end to the Reagan administration's intervention in matters that concern only the Salvadoran people. This would truly represent the deinternationalization of the conflict.

At this moment of such great importance for the destiny of our people, we call on all organized sectors in the country, the revolutionary fighters and supporters, the labor unions, teachers and students, professionals, owners of small- and medium-sized businesses, Christian communities, and all people to mobilize and express in all possible ways their support for a serious dialogue and to reject any form of maneuvering. We also call on our people to reaffirm their unalterable decision to continue the struggle until their most cherished aspirations for peace, justice, and freedom are achieved.

The FMLN has made a commitment to defend the interests of our people. The peace we seek is based on these aspirations and as long as they are not achieved, our rifles will continue to be readied to fight. The political and military strength achieved is, and will continue to be, a guarantee for the interests of our people. We are determined to make the dialogue advance, working with the highest sense of responsibility and directing all our efforts toward seeking the path to peace because this is our people's greatest aspiration. However, we will have to continue struggling to make these aspirations come true.

Everyone, intensify the popular struggle; the entire people will defeat the imperialist aggression; the entire people will fight to achieve peace! United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

VILLALOBOS COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE WITH DUARTE

PA130148 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN's General Command, interviewed by unidentified reporter; at the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front command post in Morazan Department; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Commander Villalobos, what is your opinion of the speech made by Jose Napoleon Duarte before the UN General Assembly?

[Villalobos] There are two important elements to this speech: first, his admitting the strictly domestic origins of the war, which he did when he mentioned the social causes, poverty of our people, the existence of an oligarchy, and a dependence on the U.S. imperialist government. On the other hand, he admitted the strength of the FMLN when he spoke of the biggest crisis in the history of our country and stated that this crisis has a social origin. This statement negates all the other statements by Duarte and by the Armed Forces General Command, who had said that the war in El Salvador was imported from abroad. Within the framework of these two elements we can say that the current possibility of beginning a process of dialogue rests on the political and military strength of the FMLN and the FDR.

[Reporter] Commander Villalobos, what alternatives does El Salvador have at this historic moment?

[Villalobos] Because of the policy of the current U.S. Administration, there are two alternatives for the current social and revolutionary process. One is either to head for a direct intervention by U.S. troops as a result of the national Army's, the Army of the dictatorship, being unable to stop the advance of the FMLN forces. The other is for the various forces, national and foreign, that oppose the policy of the U.S. Administration, the FMLN-FDR among them, to establish a process of dialogue in search of a solution that will prevent this intervention and allow a political solution to the current war process.

[Reporter] Commander Joaquin Villalobos, President Duarte has answered our many proposals for dialogue. What do you think is behind this reply? What is the FMLN's position in view of this reply?

[Villalobos] Duarte's reply to the many FMLN proposals regarding a political solution to the current Salvadoran conflict is based on the elections in the United States. Duarte's reply at the United Nations was more propaganda than an effective search for a peaceful solution. It is based on the current elections in the United States. Proof of this was Shultz' presence in El Salvador and the news conference during which Shultz played the main role.

There are also other factors such as the internal crisis of the social pact used by Duarte to reach the presidency. This social pact cannot resolve the national crisis, therefore he had to answer to this need for a dialogue. His reply was also due to the difficult international situation, the pressures he was experiencing, and also the condemnation of the situation of human rights in El Salvador.

Despite this, the FMLN-FDR's position has been to try to change Duarte's propagandistic maneuver into a specific thing, a positive step, by exerting ourselves to make this maneuver the first step in the quest for a political solution.

[Reporter] Commander, in view of the current situation in the country, what message does the FMLN have for our people?

[Villalobos] Currently our people are facing a great crisis, and they must make every effort for a strong fight, in all areas, to guarantee their economic, social, and political interests. We must bear in mind that the solution to what Durate himself calls the biggest crisis in the history of our country cannot be resolved with cheap demogoguery or with absurd messiah-type positions which are a result of Duarte's megalomania, but we must realize that we are facing an actual social struggle in which the interests of the oppressed majority are at stake and, therefore, the people must be the architects of peace and the guarantors of their rights. In this sense the FMLN-FDR wishes to establish that we do not fear the dialogue, that we have proposed this dialogue, and that we sponsor the struggle for peace because we do not fear the political struggle. We know how to fight a political struggle, and we are sure that our weapons will guarantee the achievements of our people and a peace with justice. We will, therefore, continue with our offensive position in the military and political struggle and to mobilize all the forces of our people to turn this people and our weapons into a guarantee of peace with justice.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA DECLINES INVITATION TO MEETING

PA171554 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1034 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- An invitation made by the Honduran Government for a meeting of the Central American foreign ministers in Tegucigalpa next Friday to discuss the Contadora Group peace initiative has had very little response. Yesterday, the last day to reply to the invitation, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that Nicaragua had not replied, while Costa Rica and El Salvador had accepted it. Yesterday, Nicaragua sent a letter to the heads of state of the Contadora Group countries, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama requesting that Central American foreign ministers as well as representatives of the Contadora Group be present at a future meeting. Paz Barnica did not specify if the meeting scheduled to take place on Friday would be cancelled, but he said that "in any event, the Honduran Government is willing to hold the meeting at a later date."

The Contadora Group foreign ministers met today in Madrid to discuss the proposed revisions to the group's draft peace treaty. Although the draft was unanimously accepted last month, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador have asked for revisions, after Washington expressed reservations on Nicaragua's acceptance of the pact.

COMMENTARY NOTES 'COOLING' OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA161525 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Oct 84

["The Political Minute" program]

[Text] "The Political Minute," this station's political segment, has noticed a cooling off in the more-than-cordial relations between the Honduran Presidency and the American Embassy since the latter invited Jose Azcona del Hoyo, presidential hopeful of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], to make an extended visit to the United States which will last until 20 October.

The dissident Liberal leader is visiting major U.S. cities during his stay there. Azcona was invited by the U.S. Department of State, which channeled its invitation through the embassy in Tegucigalpa, it was learned here. The singling out of Mr Azcona for such an invitation has aroused jealousy among high circles of the PLH. Since the invitation was extended, U.S. Ambassador Negroponte and other Embassy officials have been visiting the Presidency less often. This has been viewed as a cooling-off that cannot be concealed. Obviously, President Suazo Cordova and ranking PLH leaders are upset over the fact that Azcona was invited in his capacity as an important and distinguished leader of the party, a source in the American Embassy pointed out.

Several weeks ago the Embassy attempted to break the ice by inviting a representative of the president to go to the United States for the presidential elections that will take place there on 4 November [as heard]. Thus far the U.S. Embassy has not learned who the president will appoint to represent him and act as observer of the elections. It is expected that either Efrain Bu Giron, president of the Honduran Congress, or Carlos Flores Facusse, secretary of presidential office, will be appointed.

'Ridiculous Speculations' Countered

PA171726 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] It has been a tradition of the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, presumably following U.S. Department of State directives, to invite political leaders, government officials, business, union, student, and media groups, as well as other people who in one way or another represent Honduran society, to the United States.

Certain local people who claim expertise in domestic and international politics have taken on the task of circulating speculations that are completely unfounded and ridiculous and which we are sure have moved all the American officials at the U.S. Embassy to laughter.

These second-rate analysts maintain that they have noticed a cooling off in the more-than-cordial relations between the Honduran presidency and the American Embassy since the latter invited a member of the opposition to make an extended visit to the United States that will last until 20 October. The "observers," who specialize in circulating rumors, add that U.S. Ambassador Negroponte and other Embassy officials have been visiting the Presidency less often since the invitation was extended, viewing this as a cooling off in their relations that cannot be concealed.

What nerve! Hondurans must be wondering how some people can speak so recklessly, disregarding all ethics and the harm they can do to their country. At a time when Honduras requires that all its citizens be prudent, rational, united, and self-sacrificing, people whose ignorance is their outstanding trait and who boast a nonexistent expertise in the analysis of Honduran developments dare speak up. Their statements not only work against them but attempt to damage relations between two countries who have maintained and continue to maintain excellent relations in all spheres of human endeavor. People should think, speak, and behave more patriotically and with greater seriousness in benefit of the the relations between two friendly nations, and above all, in benefit of the credibility and responsibility of a sector whose duty is supposed to be to guide, not misguide public opinion.

EDITORIAL STRESSES RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

PA162241 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 15 Oct 84 p 9

[Editorial: "Neither International Barracks nor Game Preserve"]

[Text] If U.S.-Honduran military relations must be reviewed, it is not because their final objectives are objectionable, but because their more active phases were hastily implemented and did not allow for a careful study of their development and the eventual consequences. Honduras as well as the United States set a sole objective when they established the bases for strategic cooperation: to protect democratic institutions on the Central American isthmus that have been harassed for quite a long time now by the systematic attack of international communism.

To ignore the fact that the nations of the isthmus face the imminent danger of falling under the Marxist hegemony is to ignore the political reality of the world at the present time. The danger of the hammer and the sickle appearing on the Western Hemisphere is a social-political phenomenon never before seen by the peoples and governments on the American continent.

That threat was readily apparent in El Salvador during the rule of Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez; sprung up with subtly methodical programs in Guatemala under the rule of Jacobo Arbenz; took the form of institutionalized structures in the Republic of Chile under the ultraleftist regime of Salvador Allende; and irrevocably conquered the previously independent and free island of Cuba, Marti's fatherland. It has again brought bloodshed to the Salvadoran soil through 5 years of guerrilla warfare, which has made the continous inflow of Soviet arms and economic aid possible.

Each step forward of international communism on Spanish American territory helps further the success of future seditious adventure. This is tragically demonstrated by the fact that the Marxist despotism established in Cuba promoted, with direct actions that it did not even care to cover up, the establishment of another totalitarian enclave in Nicaragua, a brother country, which in the face of a regrettable collapse of the democratic system, lost its republican tradition to become another Soviet satellite. Therefore, this is a serious threat to the survival of free and representative institutions in the entire Central American region.

A communist isthmus would constitute a sickel of sharp edges stabbed in the American hemisphere's heart. There is plenty of reason to prompt prudent governments and peoples who cherish their sovereign rights to be concerned about this somber possibility; to prompt them to adopt timely provisions to prevent the consummation of that tragedy, especially when their countries are continuously hit by the incadescent Marxist meteors. Such is the case of Hondruas, which is exposed to Sandinist pressures and to various conspiracies of communist subversion.

It is natural that democratic countries are concerned about the possibility that they might be taken by surprise by the Red avalanche, because they are financially incapable of rejecting invasions or the insurgent activities of those who only seek to thwart the most precious freedoms.

To tackle this possible emergency, those countries are actively working to strengthen national security. That objective logically implies the improvement of their military establishments and the reinforcement of cooperation ties through alliances with democratic countries. That is the aim of the economic and military aid agreement between our country and the United States.

Left alone to its own resources, Honduras would be practically helpless in the face of the threat of international communism, not because its people lack patriotism, courage and a spirit of sacrifice, but because of the significant imbalance in the amount of war materiel and the economic means available to maintain the country afloat should a war take place. We have already had some harsh experiences regarding this very important aspect of national security.

Honduras is by no means a passive partner in this bilateral cooperation agreement. The Republic of Honduras' contribution to that alliance is of invaluable importance. This is due to its geographical location, as well as the fervent patriotism and democratic feelings that unite its people, government, and its Armed Forces in a single and powerful defensive force, not to mention the sincerity of their democratic feelings. Those things constitute impassable obstacles for the communist wave to prevent the regionalization of subversive movements and the materialization of serious threats to the security of the entire continent.

In the face of these very serious circumstances, the Republic of Honduras has the full right to demand that any international agreement involving the country be in keeping with the citizens' rights and the country's Constitution. If the Honduran Government deems the presence of foreign troops of any nationality to be inappropriate, its demands should be accepted with no interfering objections, because Honduras is not obliged to maintain barracks where international armed legions of the entire Hague are to be housed. It is also not obliged to give up its right to prepare militarily according to national security needs as partisans seem to advocate at any cost through the Contadora Document because indecision would turn the country into a game preserve of all kinds of subversive hordes. A decisive 'yes' to democracy; a categorical 'never' to international barracks or game preserves.

GUATEMALA

GENERAL MEJIA VICTORES RETURNS FROM PANAMA

PA160416 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] General Oscar Mejia Victores returned to Guatemala today from Panama, and immediately resumed his duties as head of state. Mejia attended the inauguration of Panama's new President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, and during his absence General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, deputy head of state, assumed his duties. Perhaps this trip was made under the most difficult circumstances for Mejia Victores as head of state, because of the constant criticisms that have been leveled against his government as a result of the implementation of the fiscal readjustments, which included modificiations of the stamp tax and the value added tax, readjustments interpreted in several sectors as new taxes.

The day after Mejia Victores went to Panama the government aired on a radio and television network, a prerecorded message from the head of state in which he justified the recent tax reforms.

Before Mejia Victores' departure, Lobos Zamora, who had been sworn in as acting head of state, guaranteed that there would be no coup attempt. He based this guarantee on what he called the granite unity of the Army. Coincidentally, on that same day, a newspaper carried a message from Colonel Ernesto Sosa Avila, which supported criticisms against the government by retired General Guillermo Echeverria Vielman. Furthermore, the courts still have pending a suit filed against Mejia Victores by Marco Tulio Molina Ruiz regarding the fiscal readjustment. During his stay in Panama, Mejia Victores met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR, CONTADORA

Praises Duarte-Guerrilla Dialogue

PA162250 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2108 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 16 Oct (DPA) -- The dialogue between the leftist guerrilla groups in El Salvador and Jose Napoleon Duarte's government is, according to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the opposite of the Reagan administration's warmongering policy for the Central American region.

Ortega said to the news media that the efforts to achieve a political solution to the Central American problems are based on the Contadora Group's document, adding that the dialogue was proposed by the guerrilla groups many months ago and advocated by the Nicaraguan Government.

The politician said that the war situation which prevails in El Salvador is different from that which prevails in Nicaragua. In Nicaragua, Ortega said, there is no possibility of meeting with the "mercenaries" who are financed by the CIA, which has created an artificial force.

According to Ortega, the Salvadoran rebels were struggling even before the Sandinist revolution's victory in 1979 because they are facing a situation of "social injustice and exploitation."

He said that the "artificial forces" will exist in Nicaragua as long as they receive U.S. military and economic aid, but that these forces have not achieved the people's support.

Proposes Summit on Contadora

PA170022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2321 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Puntuation as received]

[Text] Managua, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua has requested a "summit" meeting of heads of state of Central America and the "Contadora Group" nations to promote decisions that will lead to the "immediate" signing of the "Document for Peace and Cooperation."

Acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco told newsmen today that the high-level summit was called by Daniel Ortega, top leader of this country, with the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama, members of "Contadora."

The official said that the request was contained in a letter which Ortega sent yesterday to the presidents of the countries of the "Contadora Group" in view of the obstacles that have emerged on the part of some Central American governments to the "immediate" signing of the revised document.

In the letter Ortega notes that it behooves "Contadora" to redouble its efforts in order to "obtain the will for peace of the governments and to secure the acceptance of the document as soon as possible.

The Sandinist government official also expressed in the letter his "concern" about the call for a meeting of Central American foreign ministers recently made by the Honduran Government.

"Nicaragua believes that the revised Contadora Document culminates an intense process of consultations and, consequently, is not subject to ulterior negotiations directed to present amendments or modifications of substance or base," the letter by Ortega stated.

According to the ranking Nicaraguan officials, "the minor modifications that the Contadora Document may require do not merit a meeting of Central American foreign ministers."

Also, Nicaragua believes that a meeting of Central American foreign ministers, without the participation of Contadora, "would have a negative effect on the peace efforts and would weaken the positive work that has been accomplished in the search for formulas of understanding and conciliation."

The Nicaraguan Government again expressed its "total disposition" to "accept totally and sign immediately, without any modification," the document drafted by "Contadora" on 7 September.

Letter to Contadora Leaders

PA171742 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has requested a summit meeting of the heads of state of the five Central American countries and the four foreign ministers of the Contadora Group that will lead to the signing of the Contadora Document and pave the way for peace in the region.

The request was made in a letter sent by Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega to the presidents of the Contadora Group member-states: Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. The letter, which was read by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, was also forwarded to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar so that it may circulate as an official document at the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

While the United States is preparting an invasion of Nicaragua, this country has ratified its willingness to immediately sign the revised Contadora Document.

In the letter to the presidents of the Contadora Group nations, the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction reiterates its willingness to unconditionally accept and sign immediately the revised Contadora Document without any modification, and to promote the goal of attaining lasting peace in the region.

In the letter, Nicaragua extols the valuable efforts that have been made by Contadora to reconcile differences, while it notes that the time has come to make permanent the noble efforts that the group has sponsored and attain peace in the area.

With regard to Honduras' call to a meeting of Central American foreign ministers, Nicaragua believes that without the participation of Contadora, that meeting would have a negative effect on the peace efforts.

With regard to the obstacles that have emerged on the part of some Central American governments to the signing of the revised document, Nicaragua believes that it is Contadora's duty to obtain thsoe governments' will for peace, and secure their acceptance of the document as soon as possible, the Ortega letter notes.

Views Talks With Opposition

PA161558 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1438 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega interviewed by unidentified journalists on 15 October; no place given; broadcast in progress -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] ...To make observations and to sign the Contadora act, did Nicaragua deliver any official document to the Contadora governments?

[Ortega] This evening we will deliver another document, and we will make it public in the next few days.

[Reporter] Regarding the meeting that took place today in the town of La Palma, Chalatenango Department, do you think that this alters the situation in Central America? What variants have been created by these negotiations? And how does Nicaragua view this dialogue?

[Ortega] I do not want to fuel expectations, but I should say that it looks as though, in spite of the policy of force, war, and destruction that the United States has wanted to impose in Central America, the people's desire for peace and peaceful solutions is winning. This is made evident by the Contadora peace act. This act is a reality, although efforts are being made now to weaken it. Another evidence is the dialogue that is taking place in El Salvador. This dialogue was proposed many years ago by the Salvadoran revolutionaries and has been supported by the Nicaraguan Government. The dialogue does not, of course, have the support of the rightist, oligarchic, and reactionary sectors of El Salvador.

[Reporter] I have two questions: Some reactionary and conservative sectors are saying abroad that it is possible that Nicaragua will hold a similar dialogue with the counterrevolutionary groups, thus trying to compare them with the FMLN. Could you comment on this? My other question is: How do you evaluate Mr Willy Brandt's visit?

[Ortega] These are two very different situations. This is very clear. The Salvadoran revolutionaries were struggling in El Salvador prior to the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. Had the Nicaraguan revolution not triumphed, the struggle in El Salvador would still exist, just as the struggle in Nicaragua would still exist had the revolution not triumphed in Nicaragua. Therefore, the struggle of the Salvadoran people responds to a real and specific situation of social injustice and exploitation. On the other hand, there is the situation in Nicaragua, which broke free of the Somozist dictatorship. The U.S. Government came and created an artificial force with the Somozist guards, and thus began a permanent war against the Nicaraguan people. This is an artificial force that exists because of U.S. support. If U.S. support for that force ceased, the counterrevolutionary force would disappear.

Regarding Willy Brandt's visit, we believe it has been important because it made evident the attitude of the top leader of the Socialist International toward the Nicaraguan process. His visit has been a gesture of confidence in the Nicaraguan process of democratization and the institutionalization of the revolutionary process in spite of limitations and sabotage. Nicaragua's goodwill has been demonstrated, and he has been able to witness this true situation. He was very correct when he stated, citing a Chinese proverb, that it is better to visit a place once than to hear 100 reports about that place. We believe Mr Brandt's visit has been very positive and very favorable for the efforts we are making for democracy, pluralism, nonalignment, and the revolution in Nicaragua.

D'ESCOTO PROPOSES SUMMIT OF CONTADORA PRESIDENTS

PA161628 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Madrid, Spain -- On behalf of the Nicaraguan people and Government, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto will receive from the Spanish Government the prestigious Alfonso Comin prize in recognition of the Nicaraguan Government's peace efforts.

On his arrival in Spain today, D'Escoto said that evidently the United States is not happy with the proposed Contadora Document, and therefore it is now pressuring some of the countries in the area not to sign it. D'Escoto added that in order to make possible the signing of the document it would be wise to convoke a summit of the four presidents of the Contadora counties.

D'Escoto also said that the elections to take place in Nicaragua on 4 November will be historical in that they will be the first free elections to be held in Nicaragua.

Arce on Signing Contadora

PA111613 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, told a correspondent for the Mexican newspaper EL DIA that although the Contadora Document is not toally satisfactory to Nicaragua in view of the situation created by external attacks, our government nevertheless agreed to sign that document with no modifications.

He added: We have a duty to contribute to peace. This has led us to put aside some national interests that are very important to us for the sake of making a contribution to the desired peace. Therefore, we are willing to sign the document without changing a period or comma.

The FSLN National Directorate member pointed out that it is now up to the U.S. Government to sign the additional protocol in keeping with its insistent claims of support for the Contadora Group. Commander Arce told Mexico's EL DIA that Nicaragua hopes that when the final document is signed, the Reagan administration will sign the corollary in which the countries involved in the region make commitments and that it fully respects the commitments entered into. Commander Arce added that this would mean the end of aggressions against Nicaragua.

Tinoco Reiterates Decision

PA172353 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The political will must be to promote, at the highest level, the Contadora Group's peace efforts, Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said yesterday after announcing the Nicaraguan decision to immediately sign the revised Contadora Document. Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco yesterday expressed the need for all countries to support the efforts being made by the Contadora Group to achieve peace in the region. Tinoco made these statements during a news conference held at the Foreign Ministry to announce Nicaragua's decision to maintain its support for the revised Contadora Document and, if possible, to sign it immediately.

When Tinoco was questioned about statements made by well-known Latin American politicians who have expressed their concern regarding the future of the Contadora Group, he said:

[Begin recording] I do not think that it is surprising that throughout the Latin American continent there is a growing concern regarding the holding of a meeting at the highest level, or at the level of chiefs of state, whether it be in one or two stages, because the Latin American leaders understand that the only way to advance toward peace and a peaceful solution to the Central American problems is by adhering to what is stipulated in the Contadora Document. There is also concern because of the attempts to introduce changes to the document, substantial changes, by camouflaging or disguising them as formal changes. This does not contribute positively to the peace efforts. Therefore, it is possible that the opinion of the Nicaraguan Government is behind the proposal made by the leader that you have mentioned. We must promote the political will and try to promote the fact that the Contadora Document is the only alternative for peace that the Central American region has. This must be done at the highest level, at the level of the chiefs of state. [end recording]

Regarding the invitation by the Honduran Government to hold a meeting of area foreign ministers to revise the document, Victor Hugo Tinoco said:

[Begin recording] We are not very clear on the objective of the country that issued the invitation to the meeting in Tegucigalpa. We do not know if there will be a meeting in Tegucigalpa. We believe that some governments have already said that they will not attend the meeting in Tegucigalpa because there is concern that this could hinder the efforts being made by the Contadora countries. Despite the reasons that could have motivated this Tegucigalpa meeting, the important thing is that there is an awareness that we must aim for the essence of the regional peace problem. We must adhere to the 21-month effort that resulted in the drafting of the revised Contadora document. [end recording]

Tinoco also expressed the Nicaraguan position in view of the attitude of the area governments to stop, at all cost, the signing of the revised Contadora Document.

[Begin recording] Many of the observations presented by the countries are not known. The Contadora foreign ministers are now meeting in Madrid and those suggestions that will contribute to the accuracy of the Contadora Document will be taken into account to enrich this effort, which is the revised Contadora Document.

However, you know, and we have learned this through the international press, that there are amendments, especially those suggested by the U.S. Government, that are being presented as amendments but hide the attempt to change the structure, contents, and the essence of the revised Contadora Document. For example, it is no secret that those modifications are aimed at a continuation of U.S. maneuvers in Central America and at keeping the U.S. military bases in Central America. It is quite evident that this cannot be considered an improvement, that they are truly trying to affect and change the essence and the 21-month effort made by the Contadora countries. [end recording]

D'Escoto Comments on Signing

PA180005 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2249 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Barcelona, 17 Oct (EFE) -- On arriving in Barcelona today, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that "the hour of truth has arrived for my country." The Nicaraguan minister arrived in this city in northeastern Spain today. He will receive the "Alfonso Comin" prize awarded recently to the Nicaraguan people tomorrow.

"This is a particularly delicate moment, he said, "because the United States will have to clearly demonstrate whether it wants to resolve the crisis or whether, on the other hand, it continues to reject the path of peace and opts, in this case, for the military path." The Nicaraguan minister referred to the Contadora peace initiative for Central America and said that "from the moment that Nicaragua signs the document, without any reservations, the United States will attempt with all its strength to prevent the other committed countries from signing." "Furthermore," he added, "even if the other countries sign it, the United States has expressed its intention of not signing and this situation does not really favor hopes for peace in the region."

MISURASATA'S RIVERA SEEKS MEETING WITH LEADERS

PA180147 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction reported at noon that, regarding the reports published on the possibility that Brooklyn Rivera, a Nicaraguan citizen of Miskito origin, will return to his homeland, the revolutionary government reports to our people that it welcomes this initiative. The directorate added that the Nicaraguan revolution promotes dialogue and national reconciliation, and that this is well known by all, especially when the dialogue has been proposed in a sincere, serious way. The official communique also says that if citizen Brooklyn Rivera's return is carried out, it will be welcomed as a positive step toward the strengthening of peace. Any other inter interpretation of this fact must be rejected because it does not agree with reality, the communique concluded.

Counterrevolutionary leader Brooklyn Rivera has asserted his intention to travel to Nicaragua to meet with leaders of the revolutionary government. The leader of the so-called Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] met this morning with Costa Rican Deputy Presidency Minister Manuel Carvallo Quintana to request Costa Rica's mediation in this effort. Rivera asked President Luis Alberto Monge's administration to speak with the Nicaraguan officials so that they will authorize his entry into the country and guarantee his security.

POLAND'S RAKOWSKI ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA140332 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, arrived at Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport last night. The ranking visotor will conduct a 5-day visit to Nicaragua to strengthen friendship ties between the two countries and to obtain first-hand knowledge of Nicaragua's revolutionary process. Rodrigo Reyes, general secretary of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Polish Ambassador (Eugeniusz Ziuros) greeted the Polish leader at the airport. During his visit Mieczyslaw Rakowski will meet with Junta Members Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, presidential and vice presidential candidates of the FSLN; Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto; and other Nicaraguan Government officials.

Meets with Ramirez

LD161452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who is leading the Polish delegation on an official visit to Nicaragua, has met with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The main issues of the international situation, including the situation in Central America, and bilateral relations were discussed. Both sides expressed satisfaction over their favorable development.

Holds Talks With Tirado

PA172315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN's National Directorate, met this morning with the Polish deputy prime minister and member of the Polish United Workers Party. Present at the meeting were Julio Lopez, FSLN Party official in charge of International Relations Department; Lucio Jimenez, secretary general of the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers; Edgardo Garcia, secretary general of the Farm Workers Association [ATC]; and Daniel Nunez, president of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG].

During the dialogue, held within an atmosphere of fraternity and solidarity, the experiences of the Polish and Nicaraguan labor movements as well as an increase in Polish economic aid to Nicaragua were discussed.

On behalf of the FSLN's National Directorate, commander Tirado Lopez sent warm greetings to the Polish Government and people.

Meanwhile, the Polish deputy premier said that during his visit to Nicaragua he was impressed by the high degree of discipline and organization of the FSLN's cadres.

Following the meeting, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski met with Lily Soto, secretary general of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN]; (Matilde Rocha), UPN secretary of propaganda and political education; and Juan Molina, UPN secretary of international relations. The meeting took place at the UPN's headquarters. The high-ranking official was very interested in learning how the Nicaraguan journalists operate.

Activities, Statements

PA142344 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan revolution is an example for those Latin American peoples who want to rid themselves of Yankee imperialism, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, asserted while visiting our country. My stay in Nicaragua must be regarded as one of great significance by European socialists, the Polish leader indicated. He added that Nicaragua's elections are very important to other peoples and will strengthen the revolutionary process in Central America. He explained that he participated in a workers assembly in Granada yesterday, where he was able to observe the enthusiasm and support among workers for the Sandinist Front.

Yesterday Rakowski laid a wreath at the tomb of Commander Carlos Fonseca, leader of the Sandinist people's revolution. The Polish official was accompanied by Polish ambassador in Nicaragua (Eugeniusz Ziuros), Captain Pedro Ortiz, deputy minister of the Managua Reconstruction Board, and Alberto Gallego, deputy chief of the FSLN International Relations Department [DRI]. An honor guard of the Sandinist Peoples Army that was present at the ceremony saluted the Polish official, who will remain here for 5 days in order to further expand the ties of friendship between our two peoples. As part of his agenda, he visited the Cereal Factory of Central America and various historic sites in Masaya.

CARLOS NUNEZ RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

PA160402 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, has returned after participating in the 72d Interparliamentary Conference which was held in Geneva, Switzerland. Commander Nunez also visited Spain and England, where he met with government officials. Nunez pointed out that Nicaragua's responsibility was defined by its foreign policy, whereas the U.S. policy has provoked great confusion in those countries.

STATE COUNCIL PARDONS FATHER PENA, TWO OTHERS

PA152343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2306 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The State Council of Nicaragua today pardoned a Catholic priest and two members of the opposition accused of counterrevolutionary activities. Luis Amado Pena, a Nicaraguan priest, Alejandro Pereira Malespin; and Carlos Garcia Solorzano are the three persons who were pardoned.

The State Council believes that the pardon of Father Pena will help "to ease the tension between the state and the church." Father Pena, who was the priest for two parishes in Managua, has been confined since early July in the building of the Archdiocesan Minor Seminar in this capital.

Amends Military Service Law

PA110052 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The plenum of the State Council today approved an amendment to Article 32 of the Patriotic Military Service Law and passed to a commission three pardon requests presented by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The amendment to that article of the Patriotic Military Service Law states that should citizens exempted by law be recruited in case of war or imminent danger, the Sandinist People's Army would pay full wages while on active duty to all those whose salary is 3,000 cordobas or less. Those earning higher salaries would receive those payments from their respective public or private employers.

In additon, pardon requests presented by the government junta were sent to a commission for discussion in the last State Council session, slated for Monday, 15 October, in the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center. The pardon requests involve several individuals who have been (?indicted), namely Alejandro Pereira, Luis Amado Pena, and Carlos Garcia.

PCC, ALGERIA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL171640 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1203 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropeza, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, has met with the delegation of Algeria's National Liberation Front [FLN], headed by Lazhari Cheriet, member of the FLN Central Committee and of its Permanent Secretariat in charge of Publicity and Information. During the meeting, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere that has characterized the relations between the parties and governments of Cuba and Algeria since the days when Algeria's FLN was fighting for that country's indepenendce, there was an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. Montane and Lazhari Cheriet signed a cooperation agreement between the PCC and the FLN.

BENINESE FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

FL161348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The main topic of conversations held in Havana between Benin's Foreign Minister Frederic Affo and Cuba's Minister Without Portfoloi Levi Farah was on Cuba participating in a construction project in Benin. Affo discussed the characteristics of bilateral cooperation between his country and Cuba, especially in the construction sector. It is hoped that a construction project conducted by Benin and Cuba's Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises [UNECA] will be conducted. Benin's foreign minister said a construction project would contribute to his people's wellbeing.

Further Report

FL170100 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the People's Government National Assembly, has received Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Affo. During the meeting, the African diplomat conveyed greetings from the Beninese National Assembly, party, and government to the Cuban people. He expressed thanks for Cuba's material, moral, and solidarity assistance to his country. The two leaders analyzed the situation in Africa, especially with regard to the Pretoria regime in southern Africa. The Beninese foreign minister expressed concern about the economic crisis and the drought Africa is experiencing.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER VISITS USSR'S GEORGIA

For a Havana Domestic Service in Spanish report on the visit by Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa to the Republic of Georgia in the Soviet Union, as well as a report on his meetings with Georgian Council of Ministers Chairman Dmitriy Kartvelishvili, please see page K 1 of the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 17 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PCC GREETS COSTA RICAN POPULAR VANGUARD PARTY

PA130044 San Jose LIBERTAD REVOLUCIONARIA in Spanish 5-12 Oct 84 p 2

[PCC message to Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica Central Committee; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades: On the occasion of the commemoration of your 15th congress, we present to you greetings of solidarity from the Cuban communists. We wish you success in your struggle for the welfare of the Costa Rican people.

[Signed] Communist Party of Cuba

'OUR AMERICA' ON U.S. AID TO ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA160543 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Since the Sandinist revolution's victory in July 1979, the U.S. Government has been harassing this small Central American country. The armed aggressions, through the counterrevolutionary groups, have been the most visible part of the U.S. policy against Nicaragua during the last 5 years. In addition to the anti-Sandinists' armed attacks, Washington exerted political pressures and economic blackmail against the government in Managua. This constant pressure and harassment from the United States has undermined the Sandinist government's efforts to develop the national economy and rebuild the country.

In 1983, the counterrevolutionary groups' armed activities caused approximately $150 million in damages. This figure represents 18 percent of the financial contributions from the Action Committee for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua, which depends on the Latin American Economic System, SELA. More than 1,000 Nicaraguan soldiers and civilians died during the attacks. Meanwhile, economic and political pressures on third countries by Washington have closed markets for Nicaragua and prevented the granting of credits. These facts have been constantly reported by the Sandinist revolution. Nevertheless, the United States has heeded neither these reports nor the progressive international community's requests to stop its aggressions against Nicaragua.

Instead, President Ronald Reagan's government continues to finance the anti-Sandinist mercenaries who operate from Honduras and Costa Rica and continues to conduct an economic boycott against Sandino's homeland. The rejection of the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua is being felt even in the United States, where important social and political sectors oppose these anti-Nicaraguan actions. Moderate politicians have been promoting initiatives in the U.S. Congress to stop financial aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. These politicians helped draft the resolution that was approved last week by a House-Senate committee, freezing all funds destined for these activities until March 1985.

The document includes a clause that bans the use of government funds to finance, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary forces that oppose the Nicaraguan Government. The clause says that there will be no additional funds until 1 March and, if Congress approves, only $14 million will be given after that date when the next U.S. Congress has begun its activities. News media consider it unlikely that this sum will be approved because the House of Representatives has voted four times this year against U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinists.

It is appropriate to mention that the agreement is part of a broader document that also proposes the budgets for U.S. Government agencies during the fiscal year, which started 1 October. These budgets have yet to be approved. If the document is eventually approved as a whole, it must be signed by President Reagan. If the White House chief decides to veto the bill, after the 6 November U.S. elections. Political circles that oppose Reagan's Central America policy are optimistic about the resolution's future. Joseph P. Addabbo, member of the House of Representatives, said the U.S. war against Nicaragua is a dead issue.

R. CASTRO GREETS NAVAL ACADEMY'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

FL171326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Army General Raul Castro sent a fraternal greeting to all members of the Revolutionary Naval Academy, on the 25th anniversary its founding. Raul's message was announced at the main anniversary ceremony. Division General Abelardo Colome Ibarra, alternate Politburo member and FAR first vice minister, presided over the ceremony. Raul's greeting said: On this significant date, I congratulate you in the name of the Central Committee, the commander in chief, and in my own name. I urge you to continue to complete your plans and study programs in order to become even better officers, capable of responding effectively to the demands of modern combat and the concepts of the people's war.

R. CASTRO ADDRESSES MILITARY JUSTICE GROUPS

FL171304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Party Central Committee and FAR minister, has presided over the main ceremony commemorating Military Justice Organizations Day. He extended a warm greeting to members of these organizations, most of them are young officers. He also wished them success in the completion of their duties and assured them of the support of high-level FAR officials in the carrying out of their important work.

The ceremony took place yesterday at the FAR Ministry. Present were FAR first vice ministers; Dr Juan Escalona Reguera, minister of justice; Dr Raul Amaro Salub, president of the Supreme People's Tribunal; and Rene Burguet Flores, acting attorney general; FAR vice ministers; FAR directorate chiefs; military judges and attorneys; and other guests.

Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, first FAR vice minister and alternate Politburo member, gave a speech in which he emphasized the influence of military justice on the maintenance of discipline in the military units and institutions. The work of the Attorney General's Office and the military courts was the subject of a detailed analysis by Div Gen Casas Regueiro.

HAVANA DEFENSE ZONE EXERCISE TO BE HELD 20 OCT

FL172210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1927 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] A simulated enemy naval landing attack with air support will mark the start of a war exercise to be held 20 October in Defense Zone No 3 in Havana's Santa Cruz del Norte Municipality. During the exercise, which will be held between Del Fraile township and Del Rubio community, an air attack will be conducted in which diversionary groups will try to penetrate Cuba's defenses. After neutralizing this attempt, San Cruz del Norte's Territorial Militia Troops [MTT] will evacuate personnel who during war time would not be able to fight. There will also be demonstrations on making handmade arms and other easily-made weapons, under conditions resulting from a large-scale attach by enemy Army troops.

HAITI

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA162230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Port au Prince, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco arrived in the Haitian capital today on a "courtesy and friendship visit" that will last 5 hours. Blanco, who is accompanied by his wife and five cabinet members, was greeted at the airport at 1545 by Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier, his wife, and members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps. Both presidents, who share sovereignty of the island of Santo Domingo, met for 15 minutes in a cordial atmosphere behind closed doors at the airport. Later, Blanco went to the national palace of Port au Prince where a private meeting will be held. He was cheered by the crowds along the motorcade's route.

Leaders Support Contadora Efforts

PA170712 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Port au Prince, 16 Oct (EFE) -- The presidents of Haiti and of the Dominican Republic, Jean-Claude Duvalier and Salvador Jorge Blanco, respectively, said in Port au Prince today that they support the Contadora Group member countries' peace efforts. In a joint communique issued after the Dominican Republic president's visit to Haiti, which lasted several hours, the two leaders stated their concern for the serious economic problems which have provoked a crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean. The two presidents reaffirmed their conviction that the Caribbean should be a zone of peace, and asserted their wish to promote solidarity among the peoples in the region. The two nations stated the need to consolidate and improve their bilateral relations through joint agreements, and to promote a cooperation in every sector, particularly the economic development through commercial agreements.

Duvalier and Jorge Blanco agreed to hold periodic meetings, and issued instructions to their respective foreign ministers to prepare for another presidential meeting, for which no date has yet been established, to discuss commerce, culture, and immigration matters.

JAMAICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S JORGE MEETS PNP'S MANLEY

PA180040 Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 17 Oct (AFP) -- It was learned in Kingston today that Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco, who left Jamaica yesterday following a 3-day visit to the country, met with Michael Manley, president of the People's National Party (PNP). A statement released last night by the PNP stated that Jorge Blanco discussed the work of the Socialist International's economic commission, which is headed by Manley. The Dominican president ran for office and won 2 years ago after being nominated by the Dominican Revolutionary Party (RRD), an active member of the Socialist International.

The statement also stated that the two politicians discussed the foreign debt crisis and the policies of the IMF, the organization with which Jamaica and the Dominican Republic have signed agreements to adjust their economies. They also exchanged viewpoints regarding the peace initiatives in El Salvador and the evolution of the Nicaraguan situation, the statement concluded.

SHIPMENT OF 75 DAIRY CATTLE ARRIVES FROM CUBA

FL172000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1831 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 17, CANA -- Seventy-five head of dairy cattle arrived in Guyana this week from Cuba in keeping with an agreement between the two countries which concluded during President Forbes Burnham's visit to Havana last month. The shipment represented the first part of 315 animals expected from Cuba to beef up the local industry. In addition to the dairy cattle there were also 33 beefers, a gift from Cuba. "The dairy cows are nine to fourteen months old and are Holstein cross bred with Zebu," Dr Neville Applewaithe, one of two local veterinarians who went to Cuba to select them, said. He said the Holstein are high producing dairy cows from temperate countries.

DIRECT TELEPONE LINKS INAUGURATED WITH BRAZIL

FL172234 Bridgetown CANA in English 2059 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 17, CANA -- Guyana today took another step towards closer relations with its giant neighbour to the south, Brazil, with the inauguration by Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson of a direct dialling telephone link. Previously, Jackson's call to his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro would have had to be routed through Miami. Jackson said the telephone link complements the airlinks "which we established in 1981, which led to further trade and economic expansion." What remains now, he added, "is the road link, the inter-connection of the highway systems." The Guyana foreign minister said he felt "honoured in inaugurating the communications link through satellite, and I think it is important not only in terms of our own relations, but in terms of the implementation of the treaty of Amazonic cooperation."

Guerreiro said the telephone link marked an "important development in the relations between our two countries," adding that he looked forward to the road link "which would further strengthen the relations between our two countries."

OPPOSITION PARTY ON CURRENCY DEVALUATION

FL172010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1831 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 17, CANA -- The Marxist People's Progressive Party, PPP, says the recent devaluation of the Guyana dollar by almost nine percent "is yet another step against the best interests of the economy of the working people." It noted that the devaluation on October 6 was the second for this year. The first was 20 percent in January. "This situation is not good enough and reveals that the government is still floundering about in the capitalist system gripped by an ongoing crisis, while at the same time shouting from the rooftops about socialism and close relations with the socialist community," the PPP said.

The opposition party called for a meaningful change in the foreign trade patterns of Guyana with the emphasis on the side of the Socialist bloc. The PPP said there will be a series of price increases which will hit the consumers hard and "which will deflate the already depressed purchasing power of the workers."

"The PPP calls on the government to call of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and to put together an alternative programme for recovery," the statement said. The opposition party said that the factors which motivated the Guyana Government to devalue are traceable to a United States economy characterised by high interest rates and an enormous deficit.

BOLIVIA

REMAINING FOUR CABINET MINISTERS INSTALLED

PY180150 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has completed his cabinet by installing four ministers. The ceremony was held at the Green Room of Government House this afternoon. Gualberto Mercado, a member of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, was sworn in as finance minister replacing Christian Democratic member Oscar Bonifaz. Mercado is a qualified professional who has served as Bolivian Central Bank director and as State Bank president. Hugo Montero Mur, another MNRI member, is the new minister of industry, commerce, and tourism. Montero Mur has served as labor under secretary and Cochabamba mayor and he replaces Freddy Justiniano Calderon. The new campesino affairs minister is Guillermo Moscoso, who also belongs to the MNRI. Moscoso has served as under secretary for campesino affairs and for energy. He replaces Julio Quintin Mendoza. Percy Fernandez, leader of the Santa Cruz Civic Committee, was installed as integration minister. Asked about the national situation, the new finance minister, Gualberto Mercado, said the following to Panamericana:

[Begin recording] [Mercado] [in progress] and we are taking over the Finance Ministry at a difficult moment. Talks are being held with the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] and we believe that a general agreement will be reached with the COB on the emergency plan to be implemented [words indistinct] adopt no measures nor decisions.

[Questions indistinct]

[Mercado] There is agreement on the emergency plans proposed by us and the COB's economic emergency plan will be implemented in a very gradual form [words indistinct] but this does not preclude the possiblity of a previous agreement with the COB. I am willing to talk with the press after I look into the pending matters. [end recording]

ECUADOR

CORDERO-BACA MEETING SAID 'DOOR TO SOLUTION'

PA171511 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 84

[Text] Leon Febres Cordero, president of the Republic, and Raul Baca, president of Congress, have finally met. The meeting, which took place in the Government Palace, lasted 90 minutes and opened the door to a solution of a power struggle that became acute 2 weeks ago. Raul Baca, who is also the leader of an opposition party, went to the Government Palace at 1320 and was cordially received by President Febres Cordero. The two held a private meeting and 90 minutes later they appeared before newsmen with happy faces and obliging manners. They announced the creation of a four-member commission, two members from each side. The objective of the commission will be to find a viable and constitutional way to put an end to the conflict between the executive and legislative branches. At the end of yesterday's meeting both Febres Cordero and Baca pointed out that there is a willingness to find a solution to the political problem that arose as a result of changes in the Supreme Court of Justice. They said that the commission will be composed of two delegates from the executive branch and two from Congress. The executive branch will be represented by Minister Luis Robles Plaza and Deputy Camilo Ponce Gangotena, of the Social Christian Party. Both Febres Cordero and Baca stated that efforts are being made to find a solution to the political problems.